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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FINAL EDITION

SERB CAPITAL NEAR FALL

DIAMOND GIRL NEW ENIGMA OF VOORHEES CASE

Who Took Gem to Two Shops and Sought a New Setting?

DUCKS HAVE AN ALIBI.

The diamond stolen from the necktie of Franklin H. Voorhees, the La Salle street broker found fatally shot at the door of his residence at 1016 Hyde Park boulevard last Saturday night, has been traced to a young woman who is the only one who was seen near the scene of the crime.

A young woman appeared in Lebolt & Co. jewelry store at South State and Hyde streets Monday afternoon and, exhibiting a large uncut diamond to salesman Frank Schmidt, asked to have it set in a ring while she waited. When told that it would require at least a day to set the stone she disappeared, taking the stone with her.

Involves Two Prisoners. The diamond taken to the jeweler's by the woman of mystery is believed by the police to be the stone which so far as is known was the only one of the Hyde Park murder.

Through it they had suspected they might find the crime on two prisoners who had been held at the headquarters. They set out to start toward identification.

Two men went against an alibi, as has almost as the Voorhees diamond case. The prisoners are:

Edward A. Buck, 38 years old, 4194 Michigan avenue, an expert accountant formerly employed in Mr. Voorhees' business office at 27 South La Salle street. Buck is said to have confessed he had robbed the broker of \$1,100 on raised checks.

Adela Ryan, 31 years old, otherwise known as Adele Buck, who lived with Buck as his wife. She was tentatively identified by Schmidt as the woman who had called at Lebolt & Co. to have the diamond reset.

"Killed" Checks Found. Buck and the woman were arrested at 1016 Michigan avenue apartment. Twelve checks drawn on Mr. Voorhees and totaling \$770 are said to have been found in Buck's pockets. He admitted the police say, that he had stolen \$1,100 on "killed" checks.

Buck came from New York last June and was engaged as bookkeeper by Mr. Voorhees through the Business Men's Clearing House. He was arrested after the police had investigated all the employees of the Voorhees office and learned that he was living with a woman in a \$50 a month apartment on a salary of \$100 a week.

For hours Buck was cross-questioned by Capt. O'Brien, Lieut. Ben Enright, and Lieut. William Russell. He persisted in the denial that he had any knowledge of the murder.

On a New Trail. Buck's apartment was searched, but no revolver or diamonds were found. However, the police have learned that on the day of the Voorhees murder Buck was aware that his employers were being followed by a man in a dark suit.

Continued on page 8, column 1.

Every American in Sonora to Die, Threat by Villa?

Vengeance for Permitting Carranza Troops to Cross Border.

CATTLEMAN IS SLAIN

Douglas, Ariz., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Unconditional slaying of every American in Sonora was threatened tonight in a message to the army camp reporting to come from the Villa government of the Mexican state. The United States was told that this would follow the permission by the United States of the unloading on Mexican soil of the Carranza expedition.

There are several score Americans still in the Sonora mines, believed to be in easy access of the Villa troops, and many more in the territory farther west.

Threatened Troops. The Villa commanders have been threatening various forms of reprisal if the troops under Gen. Hill are permitted to cross the border near Douglas and resume arms, as planned. There have been many threats of dynamiting the trains before they reach this point, and others, which are by no means discarded, of a raid on American soil to intercept the Carranzistas before they are allowed to take their arms out of bond.

Tonight's threat is the first against the resident Americans.

Cattleman Is Slain. El Paso, Tex., Oct. 28.—Charles Boone of Rodney, N. M., was killed yesterday by a Villa officer at Guzman, seventy-five miles from Juarez, according to a report reaching here today.

"Boone and I were bringing a shipment of stock to the border," said James Welsh, who brought news of the killing on his arrival here. "On train was stopped at Guzman and Villa soldiers came out from the station. They saw Boone first and dragged him from the train, telling him they were going to kill him. He said to me as they were leading him off, 'It's all up with me now'."

"They had gone only a few steps when Col. Hernandez gave the order for Boone's murder, and an officer fired at him. I saw Boone fall and struggle a couple of times. Then they said they were going to search the train for more 'gringos'."

Boone is the second American cattleman to be killed in western Chihuahua by Villa soldiers.

SEE FISH WHICH CARRIES YOUNG IN ITS MOUTH.

Specimen of the Parapilapia or Mouth Breeder of Egypt Shown Members of Aquarium Society.

A specimen of the parapilapia, or mouth breeder of Egypt, a fish which carries its young in its mouth, was exhibited at the meeting of the Chicago Aquarium society last night. The female and young form a part of the collection of Dr. G. A. Preusker of 407 West North avenue, at which place the meeting was held.

Another rare specimen of the fish family exhibited by Dr. Preusker was the belonox belonius, a native of British Honduras waters, and so far as is known the only fish which is live-bearing. Another characteristic of this fish is its fecundity, instances having been recorded of its having destroyed and eaten fish much larger than itself.

The society will hold its next business meeting Nov. 12, at which time plans looking to the establishment of a municipal aquarium will be discussed.

BULGARS TAKE THREE CITIES; PETER TO QUIT?

King Ferdinand Now Rules Timok Valley; French Winning in South.

GERMANS KEEP UP GAIN

BULLETIN. (By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)

ROME, Oct. 28.—Information from Montenegro says the Serbian government precautionally abandoned Nish yesterday.

Since the beginning of the Austro-German and Bulgarian drive into Serbia there have been various reports of the moving of the Serbian capital from Nish. Monastir, Kragujevac, Mitrovic, and Novi Pazar have been the places mentioned to which the government was to be moved.

BULLETIN. AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 28.—A telegram from Budapest to the Cologne Volks Zeitung says that King Peter of Serbia probably will leave his country and go to Italy.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—With the junction of the Austro-German and Bulgarian troops consolidated in northeastern Serbia, the Kaiser's forces in the north and King Ferdinand's soldiers in the Timok valley began a new drive on Nish today.

It is officially announced that the Germans continue their advance in the north, although no claims are made that the Serbian cities have been captured by them.

Bulgars Take Three Cities. The Bulgarians, however, according to Berlin, have crossed the Timok and taken Knjaevatz and Zaitchar. They also have captured Pirot, one of Serbia's strongest forts, after a terrific bombardment and hand to hand fight.

An unofficial report says the Serbians have recaptured Uskub, which is not improbable if, as Salonki dispatches report, the French now hold the line of Krivopal, Radovista, and Strumitsa, for with an army there and the Serbians at Vales, which is admitted, Uskub would form a dangerous salient.

Turk Troops Whip French. A report from Berlin says Turkish troops have engaged and repulsed an Anglo-French force near Strumitsa. This cannot be verified. In fact, another dispatch tells of a French victory in this theater.

A Bucharest dispatch says the Russian staff has renewed its attack on the Black sea coast of Bulgaria. It is reported that considerable damage resulted from the bombardment, but official news is lacking.

Another dispatch says the allies are pushing back the enemy.

German War Report. The official report issued from Berlin on Serbian operations follows:

The armies of Gen. von Koversee and Gen. von Gallwitz continue to advance. Since Oct. 23 the army of Gen. von Gallwitz has taken 2,033 prisoners and several machine guns.

The army of Gen. Boryeff, the Bulgarian commander, has taken Zaitchar. West of Knjaevatz the Timok has been crossed over a wide front. Knjaevatz is in Bulgarian hands. Several guns have been captured.

The height of Krenovac, east of Pirot, has been captured by the Bulgarians, who have captured several guns. They also have occupied Pirot after a violent battle.

(Pirot is thirty-five miles east of Nish. It was the scene of an important battle between Serbs and Bulgarians in 1885.)

The Bulgarians have captured Zaitchar and Knjaevatz, having crossed the Timok over a large front. (Zaitchar and Knjaevatz are on the railroad from Negotin to Nish, against which the Bulgarians are now marching. Knjaevatz is about thirty miles from Nish.)

LATEST NEWS OF THE WAR.

(By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.)

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Rumors that Greece and Roumania have adopted an attitude inimical to the allies were persistent today, especially in Paris. These rumors are all traceable to Austro-German sources.

ROME, Oct. 28.—The cabinet held a council of great importance this afternoon over the Balkan situation. The council lasted four hours and will be resumed tomorrow.

SOFIA, via London, Oct. 29, 3 a. m.—The occupation of southern Macedonia is an accomplished fact, according to advices received here. The Macedonians, who have risen against the Serbians, have installed their own local governments. Among these Macedonian communities are Monastir, Perlepe, Ochrida, Krouchevo, and Strouga. Macedonian volunteers are fighting with the regulars against the Serbians.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 29, 3:45 a. m.—A dispatch from the Bulgarian news agency says the Bulgarians have occupied Port Danube and captured Kosiak.

VICTIM OF DRUG AT BLACKSTONE

Nurse Who Vanished from Iowa Home Taken from Hotel to Hospital.

A young woman who registered at the Blackstone hotel on Wednesday as "Miss Patricia O'Hara, Omaha," but who subsequently was identified as Miss Mary Shinn, a student nurse in Cedar Rapids, was taken to St. Luke's hospital last night, suffering from the effects of drugs, she is not expected to live.

When found at the hotel she told the house physician, Dr. John A. Wolf, she had taken an overdose of medicine to relieve a headache, and asked him to notify her aunt, Mrs. Anna Shinn of River Forest. After the police had talked to Mrs. Shinn, who said the girl had formed the habit of taking drugs two years ago because of severe headaches, and after the finding of only seven pennies in her purse, it was believed Miss Shinn attempted to end her life, probably because despondent. This, however, she denied.

Analysis Shows Strychnine. The girl informed Dr. Wolf before being removed to the hospital that she had taken medicine containing a large percentage of strychnine. This drug and packages of strychnine and hyoscin were found in her room. Examination at St. Luke's revealed unmistakable traces of strychnine.

"It was about two years ago that Mary suffered from severe headaches and began the use of drugs," said Mrs. Shinn. "I was notified by her mother that she had taken a railroad ticket belonging to her sister Grace and had left Cedar Rapids."

"I was asked to watch for her. She was training to be a nurse, but I believe the work became distasteful to her and she left the institution."

Mrs. Shinn admitted, the police said, that her niece was subject to periods of despondency.

SOUGHT BY HER PARENTS. Cedar Rapids, Ia., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Mary O. Shinn, 22 years old, daughter of B. H. Shinn of this city, disappeared from her home Monday afternoon. She took with her a railway ticket purchased by Grace Shinn, her sister, a check belonging to her mother, and a few dollars in cash.

HEAPS HONOR ON MACKENSEN

Kaiser Buns Out of Decorations So Awards War Hero with Post Worth \$10,000 Yearly.

BERLIN, via Amsterdam, Oct. 28.—For his successes as Austro-German commander in Serbia, following his brilliant record against the Russians, the Kaiser today appointed Marshal von Mackensen, who has all available military decorations already, to an honorary post worth \$10,000 annually.



REPORTS BELGIAN NOBLEMAN EXECUTED BY THE GERMANS.

Count Joseph De Hemptinne Put to Death on Oct. 26, Dispatch from Amsterdam Says.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28, 4:30 a. m.—The Echo Belge says that Count Joseph De Hemptinne was executed at Ghent on Oct. 26. He was a member of a prominent Catholic family.

A Rome dispatch of Oct. 19 said that Pope Benedict at the request of the British and Belgian legations had interceded with Emperor William on behalf of Count De Hemptinne, condemned to execution by the German authorities.

GERMANS WHO FLED U. S. BRITISH CAPTIVES AT SEA?

Six Interned Officers, on Yacht Eclipse, Picked Up by Cruiser, Report in New York.

New York, Oct. 28.—The six officers of the interned German raider Kronprinz Wilhelm who escaped from Norfolk, Va., on Oct. 10 on the yacht Eclipse were captured at sea by a British warship, according to information in a letter received here today.

The letter was sent to William Wolf, a New York manufacturer, by his mother-in-law, who was a passenger on the steamer Bermudian, which left New York for Hamilton last Wednesday.

Reports have been current in shipping circles her for several days that the yacht had been captured by a British cruiser believed to have been H. M. S. Melbourne.

THE WEATHER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1915.

For Chicago and vicinity: Fair Friday and Saturday, not much change in temperature, moderate westerly winds.

For Illinois: Fair Friday and Saturday, not much change in temperature.

Maximum, 61°; minimum, 48°. Moonset, 9:30 p. m. The planet Jupiter visible all night in the heavens.

TEMPERATURE IN CHICAGO. (Last 24 hours.)

AUTO ROBBERS HOLD UP WOMEN

Fall and Winter Season of Purse Snatching Opens Auspiciously in Chicago.

The fall and winter season of automobile holdups for women opened auspiciously in Chicago yesterday.

At 4 p. m. Marian Brown of 5601 South Elizabeth street, was stopped by three boys, who jumped out of a light touring car and snatched her pocketbook containing \$5 and some small change. The boys, she said, were all 17 or 18 years old.

At 5 p. m. Mrs. A. F. Kearns of 6762 Rhodes avenue was held up by one of two men who drove up to the curb at Vernon avenue and Sixty-fifth street. He thrust a revolver in Mrs. Kearns's face and took her purse, which had \$6 in it.

At 9 p. m. Mrs. George Stephens of 2535 North Central Park avenue, was confronted near her home by three boys in a touring car. Two of them threatened her with revolvers and got away with her pocketbook and 60 cents.

BOMB FIRE DESTROYS PIER USED BY BRITISH LINERS.

Half Million Dollar Loss at Seattle Blamed to War Conspirators—Used Time Fuse.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 28.—Fire, supposedly of incendiary origin, destroyed tonight Pier 14, at the foot of Broadway street, occupied by Dowell & Co. Limited, agents for the Blue Funnel line of British steamers, with much valuable merchandise, including a loss that probably will exceed \$500,000.

The Blue Funnel steamers have been taking much barbed wire, machinery, and implements of war for the Russian army. The Ixion is booked to stop at Vladivostok with similar supplies for Russia.

Fire department officials said they believed the fire originated from a time fuse attached to a bomb.

Warehouse Pier Burns. Baltimore, Md., Oct. 28.—The United States bonded warehouse on piers 34 and 35 of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, at Locust Point, was destroyed by fire tonight. Records were destroyed and estimate of the value of the contents of the warehouse varied between \$300,000 and \$400,000. The building and piers were valued at \$150,000.

BRITAIN NOT SEEKING PEACE. SAYS DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE.

Speaking for Premier Asquith in Commons, He Emphatically Contradicts Rumors of Negotiations.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—An emphatic denial that Great Britain was engaged in any peace negotiations, direct or indirect, was made by David Lloyd-George, the minister of munitions, in reply to a question in the house of commons today.

Mr. Lloyd-George spoke for Premier Asquith, when the question of which Admiral Bryce had given notice, came up. The query was as to whether unofficial exchanges of views had been carried on between Berlin and London with the possible object of the conclusion of an early peace, and whether inquiries of a similar nature had been made by official representatives of any neutral power.

"Certainly not," was the reply of the minister of munitions.

"The words of the prime minister still hold good," he added, referring not only to the question of peace negotiations, but to the query as to whether the premier still adhered to the declaration in his Guild hall speech that Great Britain should not sheath her sword until "the freedom of Europe was secured."

Mr. Lloyd-George continued: "We shall not think of entering any peace negotiations except in common with our allies, in accordance with the agreement made in September, 1914."

ROOSEVELT PENS ARGUMENT FOR UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

for the minister of labor. Seven ministers will be named to form a part of the cabinet. Millerand, M. Delcasse, M. Auzan, M. Thomson, M. David, M. Sarraut, and M. Bienvu-Martin.

Cambon to Give Help.
Julius Cambon, who was ambassador at Berlin immediately preceding the outbreak of the war and who previously had been ambassador at Washington, will, it is understood, become personal secretary of the ministry of foreign affairs under M. Briand as minister. Thus the man who conducted the negotiations with Germany which preceded the war will be placed in virtual charge of France's foreign affairs.

Gen. Gallieni, who succeeds to the ministry of war, is the present military governor of Paris and became an idol of France through his masterly handling of the army in Paris, which he rushed to the Marne in taxis in time to take part in turning the tide of the German invasion.

Rear Admiral Lacaze is mentioned for the ministry of marine, to succeed M. Auzan. Etienne Clementel, former minister of finance and of agriculture, is mentioned for the latter post, to which the Temps article assigns M. Meille. Charles de Freycinet is mentioned in a list issued by the Havas agency as the new vice president of the cabinet and minister of state, and the Renaud-Boutet or Gabriel Guist-Hau as minister of labor.

According to this list, M. Combes and Leon Bourgeois, also a former premier, Demys Cooch and Jules Guesde will be in the new cabinet without portfolios.

M. Millerand, who has been one of the chief centers of attack by the opponents of the Viviani cabinet, is omitted from this new ministry. The omission of the general minister of war have attempted in many ways to force his resignation. They brought his name into the medical service scandal and sought to impose on him various secretaries who he made impossible his continuance in office.

M. Delcasse, who recently resigned as minister of foreign affairs, is another who receives no place in the new ministry.

Excitement in Chamber.
When the sitting of the chamber of deputies was opened this afternoon President Dauchez announced that he had received three demands for interpellations, the first regarding the delay in the nomination of a foreign minister to succeed M. Delcasse, the second regarding the necessity of all parties joining in support of the government of national defense, and the third regarding the abuse of the censorship. Premier Viviani requested a postponement until tomorrow, especially as he had only just received the third interpellation.

Some opposition to a postponement was put forward, the left wishing to obtain a pledge that the questions would be discussed tomorrow and not be further postponed.

Finally the postponement was voted by a show of hands by a large majority, but the left abstained from voting.

STRONGEST FIGURE IN FRANCE.
With the elevation of Aristide Briand to the premiership the strongest political figure which has risen in France since the days of Clemenceau, possibly excepting Raymond Poincare, the president, again assumes power.

M. Briand is 51 years old. He became premier for the first time five years ago, and it is since that time that he has done most to demand the attention not only of France but of the whole of Europe. Fifteen years ago he was unknown.

In Clemenceau's last cabinet Briand was the most conspicuous figure, aside from the premier himself. Indeed, the only member who was never described as a rubber stamp in the hands of the ministry's dominating hand.

But, aside from his ability, the political situation made him the logical selection as premier when Clemenceau fell, in 1919. The overthrow of Clemenceau was a personal rebuff, not a repudiation of his policies.

The great French railway strike arose while Briand was at the head of the cabinet. Then he surprised every one by his extreme conservatism. He enforced the law calling the reserves to the colors, placing before the strikers the alternative of obeying the government and manning the locomotives and cars or obeying their leaders. The strike immediately ceased.

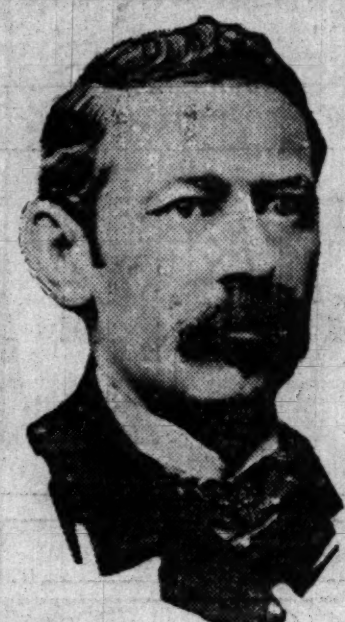
While the labor troubles were in progress some of his colleagues were found to be at odds with the premier over measures taken to subdue the railway men, so he eliminated several ministers. His new cabinet was regarded as a stronger one, but the voters of confidence gave smaller and smaller until finally, in February, 1911, the radical socialists joined in condemnation of his religious policy. His majority fell to sixteen, and Briand, tired of it all and in poor health, resigned.

When Rene Viviani organized the war cabinet in August last Briand was called to the ministry of justice again. Though regarded in the early days of his career as essentially a man of peace, he favored a vigorous policy during the war, and that his official conduct attracted the favorable attention of President Poincare was evidenced by the developments of today.

KIN OF LIBERATOR WOUNDED.
Ezio Garibaldi shot in lungs during battle near Coumarch—Grandson of Hero.

MILAN, via Paris, Oct. 28.—Ezio Garibaldi, one of the five sons of Gen. Roderico Garibaldi and a grandson of Garibaldi the liberator, has been seriously wounded, the Secolo states, in battle near Coumarch. A bullet entered his chest and perforated a lung. His father and mother have gone to Vercelli to be with him at the hospital, where he was taken.

Called to Form New French Cabinet.



M. ARISTIDE BRIAND

RUSSIA SEEKS HUGE LOAN TO SPEND IN THIS COUNTRY

Agents of Government Plan to Float Deal Which Will Be Used to Make Purchases.

New York, Oct. 28.—Agents of the Russian government, it was reliably reported today, are seeking to establish a credit loan in this country similar to the recent \$500,000,000 Anglo-French credit loan, although no bond issue is contemplated—of from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000, and more if it can be obtained.

Details of the proposed loan were lacking, but in one quarter it was reported that the Russian government was willing to pay as high as 9 per cent interest for a loan of this size. This report added that the loan probably would be for eighteen months and would be in the neighborhood of \$50,000,000.

The sum said to be sought by Russia would be spent entirely in this country in the payment for supplies shipped to Russia by American exporters. The volume of supplies leaving here for Russian ports is reported to be enormous.

BERLIN DENIES 20 SPIES IN BELGIUM FACE DEATH.

Overseas News Agency Brands the Story Originating in Holland as "Pure Invention."

BERLIN, Oct. 28, by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.—Denial of a report printed in Holland that thirty or more death sentences against Belgians charged with espionage and treason had been pronounced by court martial at Liege is made to the Overseas News agency today.

"As a matter of fact," it says, "there have been in Liege recently no death sentences imposed upon persons for assisting Belgians to escape and join enemy armies, nor are proceedings in cases of that nature now pending. The report is a pure invention."

CHURCHILL TO DEFEND NOTE CRITICIZING BALKAN PLANS.

Will Reply in Commons to Questions on His Charge That Government Delayed Too Long.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]
LONDON, Oct. 28.—Winston Churchill, who failed to reply yesterday to questions asking for an explanation of his recent letter, has indicated that he will give his reply in the house of commons on Tuesday.

Mr. Churchill's letter accused the government of long delay in the Balkans. There is a strong feeling in the house that Mr. Churchill ought either to withdraw the letter or resign office.

TIES UP CHRISTMAS GOODS.
British Will Not Permit Shipments from Teutons Contracted for During March.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—The British foreign office has declined to permit shipment to the United States from Rotterdam of goods contracted for or paid for in Germany or Austria between March 1 and March 15, Ambassador Page advised the state department today. This means that goods intended principally for the Christmas trade will not be brought to this country.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Arrived. Port. Left. Port.
DWINNICK New York
MAGDALENA Yokohama
CYMBRO Liverpool
CALABRIA Gibraltar
TACOMA MARU Yokohama
CANADA MARU Seattle
BANKOKU MARU Portland
PERDITA New York
EUROPA New York

REPORTED BY WIRELESS.
ROTTERDAM 1,870 miles out. 1 a. m. Sunday
NEW YORK 1 a. m. Sunday

GERMANS RETAIN GROUND TAKEN; REPULSE SLAVS

Russian Attacks Fail Before Dvinsk, Berlin Reports; Gain in the South

BULLETIN.
PETROGRAD, via London, Oct. 29, 4:45 a. m.—The Russian emperor, accompanied by Crown Prince Alexis, has gone to the southern front.

Except around Riga and Dvinsk, where the Germans are retreating their efforts to reach the Dvina river, and near Castryok, on the Siga, there has been no heavy fighting on the Russian front. Engagements on a small scale have taken place west of Riga, showing that the Germans are attacking in a new direction. Hitherto their main attacks have been from the south and southwest of that city, where they were checked. On the Siga and in Galicia the Germans claim to have advanced. According to the Russian report, the German offensive has been stopped.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.
BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The German war office today issued the following official announcement:

The army of Field Marshal von Hindenburg is maintaining its progress northeast of Garbunovka against Russian attacks. The churchyard at Sausally is in our possession. Two officers and 100 men were captured. Our artillery fire prevented the enemy from developing a movement undertaken from Garbunovka.

Army group of Prince Leopold: Near Tishery on the Niemen northern attack failed. A strong Russian attack failed.

Army group of Gen. von Linington: Ruka, to the west of Castryok, has been taken.

Russian Report on Campaign.
PETROGRAD, Oct. 28.—The following official statement was given out by the Russian war office tonight:

In the region of Riga the situation is unchanged. On the Dvinsk front the enemy attacked in the north-east of Garbunovka and at first succeeded in occupying some of our trenches, but he was soon dislodged by our counter attack. An artillery duel still continues. During one of the furious attacks the Germans suffered severe losses. This attack was undertaken by the Germans only under threat of being fired on by their own artillery in their rear.

On the left bank of the Siga river the enemy attempted to advance eastward in the region of Riezky, northwest of Lake Rieze, but suffered heavy losses through our fire and was obliged to fall back. During the night of Oct. 27, the enemy three times attacked in the region west of Castryok, but was everywhere repulsed. The village of Budek remained in our possession.

In the Baltic sea our submarine Aligator captured a German steamer near the coast of Sweden. It was brought into one of our ports.

Russians Hold Their Ground.
LONDON, Oct. 29, 3 a. m.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Petrograd sends the following dispatch to his paper:

"I am informed by the general staff that in spite of all rumors to the contrary, the Russians continue to hold their main positions on the northern front against the violent pressure of the Germans at numerous points. Gen. Ruzsky is considered to have the situation well in hand. Neither Riga nor Dvinsk is yet within range of the German guns. The battle for the Dvina river, which has now reached its most critical period, has been raging for fifty days.

When this battle began the Germans were at the height of their strength on this front. Their troops were in high spirits, flushed by months of uninterrupted progress. The leaders believed that nothing could hinder their advance. Even in London, there was little hope that Riga and Dvinsk could be held long.

"The mobilization of the Russian industry, which began early in the summer, has given a more rapid and a larger result than had been expected and has enabled the Russian army to undertake vigorous counter attacks."

Report of French Victory.
The dispatch telling of the Anglo-French successes in the south comes from Athens.

It is declared that the Franco-Serbian troops are forcing back the Bulgarian left wing along the Bregalnitsa river to Istip, following up the complete defeat of the Bulgarians at Velez. The Bulgarians are said to be fleeing in disorder.

The same dispatch asserts the Serbians have been reinforced from the south and that the Serbian withdrawal from Uskub was carried out in perfect order to the mountains commanding the town. The Bulgarian left having since been turned, and the Serbians around Uskub reinforced, the Bulgarians are said to have found Uskub untenable and after a severe attack by the Serbians retired toward Istip.

Anxious About Greek Stand.
Great anxiety exists as to the attitude of Greece. It is known that the Greek government has seriously complained of the continued hospitality shown the allies at Saloniki, and one account goes so far as to say that the Greek government has asked the allies to leave Greek territory.

Against this is the quoted assurance given by the Greek minister at Paris to the French government that Greece has no intention of committing any hostile act toward the allies' troops.

Not to be caught napping, as were the allies in the Balkan campaign, the Germans are moving all available Turkish troops to Bulgaria to defend Dedagich and other points on the Aegean sea where the allies might attempt to land to invade Bulgaria. The Bosphorus forts of the Turks, according to Athens dispatches, are sending inland every gun which can be spared to aid the Bulgarians.

Bulgar to Land Russia.
That Russia is contemplating an invasion of Bulgaria is evidenced in a dispatch from Petrograd which says Gen. Radik Dimitrieff, the Bulgarian, who gave up his post of minister to Russia to take command of a Russian army corps, has been chosen by the czar to command the Russian forces which are to be sent to the relief of Serbia.

Not Enough Allied Troops.
ROME, via Paris, Oct. 28.—The gravity of the situation in the Balkans, from the standpoint of the entire allies, is emphasized in information which has reached the Messager.

This newspaper states that the allied forces landed at Saloniki are insufficient and that thirty or forty days will be required to place adequate reinforcements on the fighting front.

Russ to Avoid Roumania?
BERLIN, Oct. 28, by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that, inasmuch as the Roumanian government has replied in the negative to an unofficial request for its permission to send Russian troops through Roumania, Russia has decided not to make a request officially to this effect.

War Moves in Balkan Peninsula.



- 1—Armies of Gen. von Koeves and Gen. von Gallwitz continue to advance on northern front and down the Serbian valley.
- 2—In northeastern Serbia in angle of Danube, Germans capture twelve heavy cannon and large quantity of supplies and ammunition.
- 3—Bulgarians cross Timok river on wide front, capture Zatchar, and take number of guns.
- 4—Bulgarians occupy strongly fortified town of Piroet. This thrust of the invaders is aimed at Nish, present capital of Serbia.
- 5—Pierce battle raging along entire front from Komanoovo to Velez. According to Saloniki reports, Bulgarian troops have advanced and have withdrawn from Uskub.
- 6—Bucharest advices claim that 150,000 French troops and 100 big guns have been landed at Saloniki.
- 7—Russian fleet reported in vigorous attack on Bulgarian Black sea port of Varna. This may be preparatory to an attempted landing of troops. Turkish troops have been reported at Varna, taking place of Bulgarians.

BULGARS NEARING SERB CAPITAL

(Continued from first page.)

right bank of the Morava river were obliged to fall back to the south after heavy fighting and have occupied the line of Svilanitsa-Grabovatsa-Chetovatsa.

On the southern Morava front the Serbian troops have repulsed the enemy on the left bank of the Korubovatska Reka.

On the Kraljevska-Sinec Serbian troops have retired on the position of Tresibaba, under strong pressure from the enemy. In the direction of Kolje Butchic the enemy attacked with strong columns and the fighting continued all day.

The enemy attacked in the Zatchar region today. The fighting continued there. In the Koutchoul region the Serbians, by counter attacks, have recaptured the mouth of the Koutchoul defile.

It will be seen that neither this statement nor the preceding one confirmed the capture of Piroet, which was reported in dispatches from German sources.

The bombardment of the Bulgarian Black sea coast is told in the following official report from Petrograd:

In the Black sea today our fleet bombarded the batteries and harbor works of Varna, while at the same time ships dropped bombs on the port. Enemy submarines attacked our ships, but without success.

Danger in Northeast.
For the moment the danger spot for the Serbians is the northeast corner, where they are being attacked from three sides, and must eventually fall back toward the southwest.

Thus far they have been retreating in good order, and, despite the seriousness of the situation, optimism prevails in Serbian quarters in London, which probably are best able to judge of the assistance being sent by France, Great Britain, and Russia.

The French, according to German dispatches, have already landed 150,000 men with 100 guns at Saloniki.

While the whereabouts of the British reinforcements remains a secret, that they are of considerable size may be judged from the fact that, although Gen. Sir Charles G. D'Oyly, the British commander of the Gallipoli operations, is already on the spot, the government has decided to send Maj. Gen. Sir Bryant Mahon, who commanded the columns which relieved Mafeking in the South African war, to cooperate with the French.

Report of French Victory.
The dispatch telling of the Anglo-French successes in the south comes from Athens.

It is declared that the Franco-Serbian troops are forcing back the Bulgarian left wing along the Bregalnitsa river to Istip, following up the complete defeat of the Bulgarians at Velez. The Bulgarians are said to be fleeing in disorder.

The same dispatch asserts the Serbians have been reinforced from the south and that the Serbian withdrawal from Uskub was carried out in perfect order to the mountains commanding the town. The Bulgarian left having since been turned, and the Serbians around Uskub reinforced, the Bulgarians are said to have found Uskub untenable and after a severe attack by the Serbians retired toward Istip.

Anxious About Greek Stand.
Great anxiety exists as to the attitude of Greece. It is known that the Greek government has seriously complained of the continued hospitality shown the allies at Saloniki, and one account goes so far as to say that the Greek government has asked the allies to leave Greek territory.

Against this is the quoted assurance given by the Greek minister at Paris to the French government that Greece has no intention of committing any hostile act toward the allies' troops.

Not to be caught napping, as were the allies in the Balkan campaign, the Germans are moving all available Turkish troops to Bulgaria to defend Dedagich and other points on the Aegean sea where the allies might attempt to land to invade Bulgaria. The Bosphorus forts of the Turks, according to Athens dispatches, are sending inland every gun which can be spared to aid the Bulgarians.

Bulgar to Land Russia.
That Russia is contemplating an invasion of Bulgaria is evidenced in a dispatch from Petrograd which says Gen. Radik Dimitrieff, the Bulgarian, who gave up his post of minister to Russia to take command of a Russian army corps, has been chosen by the czar to command the Russian forces which are to be sent to the relief of Serbia.

Not Enough Allied Troops.
ROME, via Paris, Oct. 28.—The gravity of the situation in the Balkans, from the standpoint of the entire allies, is emphasized in information which has reached the Messager.

This newspaper states that the allied forces landed at Saloniki are insufficient and that thirty or forty days will be required to place adequate reinforcements on the fighting front.

Russ to Avoid Roumania?
BERLIN, Oct. 28, by wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.—The Frankfurter Zeitung says that, inasmuch as the Roumanian government has replied in the negative to an unofficial request for its permission to send Russian troops through Roumania, Russia has decided not to make a request officially to this effect.

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JOHN ELLIS ROOSEVELT IS SUED FOR DIVORCE.

"You Don't Have to Ask in New York Who Started It," Says Defendant's Daughter.

New York, Oct. 28.—[Special.]—A suit for separation has been filed in the county clerk's office by Mrs. Edith Hammett Roosevelt against John Ellis Roosevelt, first cousin of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and a lawyer at 44 Pine street. He is the son of Robert B. Roosevelt, at one time American minister to The Hague.

Mrs. Roosevelt has left her husband's home at 815 Madison avenue. Mr. Roosevelt declined to be seen, but his daughter, Miss Jean Hammett Roosevelt, said over the telephone that her stepmother no longer lived there and she didn't know where Mrs. Roosevelt could be found. When requested later to make some statement Miss Roosevelt said:

"Surely you don't have to ask in New York who started the whole thing and who is the cause of it, do you? Of course Mr. Roosevelt will fight it."

AGENTS OF ALLIES GIVE UP.
German Warning Issued in Belgium Leads 4,000 to Surrender, Amsterdam Reports.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28.—The Telegraaf says in consequence of the German proclamation warning military agents in Belgium to report themselves, 4,000 agents attached to the allied armies has surrendered.

Steamer Not Torpedo Victim.
Montreal, Oct. 28.—The steamer Denaconna, founded in mid-Atlantic, and was not torpedoed by a German submarine, as at first reported, according to advices received here today. The crew took to the boats and were saved.

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ITALIAN TROOPS HERALD SUCCESS ALONG ISONZO

Wounded Brought to Udine Tell of Terrific Battle Great Offensive Developed.

UDINE, Italy, via Paris, Oct. 28.—News of the great Italian offensive all along the Isonzo front is being brought here by the wounded and the men of the convoys which are escorting Austrian prisoners to the rear. In three days over 3,000 prisoners have passed through Udine, which gives some idea of the magnitude of the operations.

All the soldiers agree that the artillery preparation preceding the offensive, lasting three days, was appalling.

"If it was an inferno for us," said a wounded gunner, "how much worse was it for those yonder where the shells burst?"

Italian War Report.
The official statement from general headquarters of the Italian army dated Oct. 28 says:

An enemy attack at Valle Torre (Astico) was repulsed with heavy losses.

In the Monte Nero zone we accomplished further progress on the 27th on the Vodi Spur, storming strong trenches and taking seventy-nine prisoners and one machine gun.

In the Flava section our positions before Glovna were attacked by strong forces of infantry which were repulsed, leaving twenty-nine prisoners, two of whom were officers.

Austrians Abandon Arms.
On the Carso front during the night of the 26th-27th, our troops by throwing bombs and tubes filled with explosives took several trenches by assault. The enemy fled, abandoning arms and ammunition and one trench mortar.

Full details which have been now received show that between Oct. 21 and 27 on the Isonzo we captured 6,000 prisoners, 117 of whom were officers, and one howitzer, four trench mortars, twenty-one machine guns, 1,000 rifles, and many cases of bombs and other war material. The machine guns and mortars were at once used by us against the enemy.

FIRST CALL FOR PAYMENT TO GREAT LOAN TO ALLIES.
Banks in This Country Are Requested to Turn Money Into National City.

New York, Oct. 28.—The first call for funds available from the Anglo-French \$500,000,000 credit loan was made today by Basil B. Blackett, secretary of the Anglo-French commission, and Octave Homberg, one of the French members who remained in this country to adjust matters in connection with the loan.

The call requests banks throughout the country where the funds have been deposited to remit by Nov. 15, 15 per cent of the proceeds to the National City bank here, the institution designated as the depository of the proceeds as called for.

It is expected that the call will place at the disposal of the British and French governments between \$50,000,000 and \$70,000,000—15 per cent of the amount paid in by Nov. 15.

STOP & SHOP
The World's Best to Eat
THE TEBBETTS & GARLAND STORE
16-18 N. MICHIGAN BLVD. CHICAGO

Grand Opening
Do not fail to see the most beautiful and most wonderful Grocery Store Chicago has ever known.

The new Tiffin Room for Breakfast, Lunch and Afternoon Tea is splendid.

Foremanology

PLATO learned of Socrates and but expressed to his followers his teacher's philosophy.

WE are all theorists—the most exhaustive treatise on matrimony was penned by an old maid.

STRENGTH is weak—Sherlock Holmes read his neighbor's thoughts, but could not overcome the drug habit.

TO the man or young man in search of smart clothing this store will prove a haven of refuge. You can just as easily be a "style-starter" as a "pace-follower"—if you wear Foreman's clothes. Don't fail to visit the store today or tomorrow—some pleasing surprises in the way of new models.

F

Cost of Victory in Champagne

Leads British in Serbia

Turkish Mine in Dardanelles



Gathering the dead from the battlefield in Champagne.

After the battle, to the victor for the most part falls the grim task of burying the dead, both his own and that of the enemy. The picture shows a French burying squad gathering the bodies of their former comrades and those of the Germans after the terrible

conflict in the Champagne district last month. This victory cost thousands of lives.

In many parts of the great battle line stretching from Switzerland to the North sea, the space between the opposing trenches is strewn with with-

ered corpses that it has been impos-

sible to remove from the bullet-swept areas. It is only when a considerable advance is made beyond the original fighting line and the captured positions held that the dead can be reached and buried without great danger.



Lieut. Gen. Sir Bryan T. Mahon.

The appointment of Gen. Mahon to command the British troops in the Balkan campaign was announced yesterday in the house of commons and indicates that a large expedition is on the way to Salonika in addition to the first contingent of 15,000. He sailed from Southampton June 9 at the head of an army of 16,000, of which 8,000 were Irish troops. Their destination was not given at the time, but it is believed they went to Gallipoli and that Gen. Mahon is now in the eastern war zone.

He was in command of the Lucknow division in India at the outbreak of the war last year, acting as colonel of the Eighth King's Royal Irish Fusiliers. He has seen much service since

joining the army in 1883. In the South African campaign he gained fame as leader of the expedition that marched to the relief of Mafeking. The relief of that town caused greater joy in England than any other single event of the war. It was stoutly defended against the Boers for seven months by a small force.

Sir Bryan Mahon, who is 53 years old, also saw distinguished service in India and Egypt. He took part in the Dongola expedition, 1900, when the Egyptian army under Gen. Kitchener recaptured from the Mahdi that province; the Khartoum expedition and the Kordofan expedition, afterward becoming military governor of Kordofan.



Turkish mine exploding near stern of British torpedo boat destroyer in Dardanelles.

The heavy losses sustained by the French and British fleets in their attacks on the Dardanelles were due mainly to floating Turkish mines. These were let loose in the narrows and the current toward the Mediter-

anean entrance of the channel swept them against the attacking ships. The picture shows one of these great floating mines exploding close to a British destroyer while engaged in mine sweeping. Though the channel

was repeatedly cleared in this manner and many of the mines either picked up or destroyed, the Turks continued to launch new ones with disastrous results to the allies' battle-ships.

CLAIM BRITISH ARE RECRUITING SOLDIERS IN U. S.

Charges Will Be Made Basis for Airing of Alleged Offenses in Congress.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—(Special.)—Charges that high officials of the British embassy are involved in grave violations of the United States neutrality laws and that the administration has winked at the alleged offenses are to be aired in the forthcoming session of congress.

The violation of the neutrality laws in question is the recruiting of soldiers for the British army in various cities of the United States, but principally in New York, where it has been carried on in the office of the British consul general with the concealment of the methods employed.

The evidence of British defiance of the American law has been submitted to a number of senators and representatives. A resolution will be introduced calling upon the president to reveal the identity of the British officials responsible for the recruiting operations and to state whether any steps have been taken by the administration to punish the "men higher up."

Envoy Defends Action.

Whether the recruiting has been directed from the British embassy is unknown. Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, has gone so far, however, as to defend the operations of the recruiting agents, claiming this process of obtaining soldiers is as lawful as the recruiting of seamen from America by France, Germany, and Italy.

During the Crimean war British recruiting was carried on in this country by methods identical with those employed by the British agents in New York and other cities since the beginning of the present war. Mr. Crampson, the British minister to the United States at that time, was shown to have been involved in the plot, and President Pierce finally handed him his passport and revoked the exequaturs of three British consuls.

That the British operations constitute a violation of the American law has been established by the conviction of the British agents in San Francisco for recruiting the contingent which was intercepted in Chicago. At the direction of the British ambassador an appeal will be taken in this case.

Complaint by German Officials.

An investigation of the British recruiting system was conducted by the department of justice upon receipt of the following complaint by the German ambassador:

"There is an English recruiting station in New York in an extra room of the British consulate general, room 104, 17 Madison street, where, on the left as you enter, the English recruiting regulations are posted. The chief of the bureau is

ONE YEAR AGO TODAY IN EUROPE'S BIG WAR

Prinzip, the assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, was sentenced to twenty years in prison and four accessories were sentenced to be hanged.

Turkish warships bombarded Russian ports on the Black sea.

The Belgians forced the Germans back across the Yser by inundating the country.

Austrians and Germans were reported in full retreat from the Vistula.

Prince Louis of Battenberg, because of criticism of his German family connections, resigned the post of first lord of the British admiralty.

Capt. Roach, an officer of the British navy. Roach examines the youngsters as to their age, nationality, calling, whether they have served, and where. When these questions are satisfactorily answered an appointment is made for medical examination. If these successfully passed the recruit's name is entered on the recruiting book. The English steamship lines, on being given the names of the recruits, are specially directed to carry the men to the continent at the English government's expense.

Refused American Citizens.

The investigation conducted by the department of justice established the truth of the statements in this complaint. Agents of the department sought to go through the enlisting process. According to the report they made to the department, Capt. Roach refused to enlist those whom they stated that they were American citizens. Capt. Roach also informed the investigators that British subjects were not enlisted in his office, but were directed to go to Canada.

The department then dropped the investigation, although it had been established that the British agents were violating the law, which provides "that every person who, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlists or enters himself, or hires or retains another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with the intent to be enlisted or enter in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people as a soldier, is guilty of a penal offense."

Plan to Amend Law.

Amendments to the American neutrality laws are to be offered in congress. Sympathizers with the cause of the allies advocate a repeal of the provisions which make it unlawful for Great Britain or any other nation not having compulsory military service to enlist its nationals in this country. It is contended that it is unfair to enforce the law against the British while permitting France, Italy, and Germany to call home their reservists in this country.

On the other hand, amendments will be offered prohibiting the summoning of reservists of a belligerent nation who happen to be in this country. In support of such legislation it is asserted that the United States should not allow itself to be made the scene of any operations connected with the raising of foreign armies.

Aid to Women's Navy League.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—(Special.)—The Women's club of Bloomington, Ill., has unanimously endorsed the women's section of the Navy League of the United States and passed a resolution subscribing to its pledge of patriotism, Americanism, and national defense at a meeting in Bloomington.

U. S. WILL MAKE STRONG PROTEST TO AID PACKERS

Two Notes to Britain to Oppose Prize Court and Demand Vessels Be Freed.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—(Special.)—Following a conference between President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing today regarding the Chicago packers' claims against the British government it became known that the president soon will dispatch two notes to London demanding that Great Britain withdraw from the position it has assumed.

The first one of the notes will protest against the action of the British prize court in condemning the cargoes of four vessels on the presumption that they were intended for use in Germany, although consigned to Copenhagen.

The second note will demand the release of the twenty-nine vessels which have been seized, but which have not been thrown into prize court.

Gives Review of Case.

Secretary Lansing submitted to the president a brief résumé of the packers' case. This was based on reports made to the state department by Alfred R. Urie, general counsel for Armour & Co., who has just returned from London, where he represented all of the packers, and on reports from American officials in London and Copenhagen.

According to the administration's view, the chief question involved is whether or not Great Britain can prevent the packers, as well as all other American exporters, from carrying on their trade with neutral European countries.

It is the packers' contention and also the contention of the administration that Great Britain, in the prize court's decision, displayed a determination to set aside all international law in favor of its policy to starve out the population of Germany. In order to make this policy effective Great Britain seeks to prevent neutrals from trading with each other in articles of conditional contraband on the presumption that such articles might reach the enemy country.

Became Issue of Principle.

Mr. Urie made his first public statement on the situation since he returned from London.

"It is no longer a question as to com-

penation," he said. "It is a question of principles governing the rights of neutral nations to carry on their commerce while other nations may be engaged in war. The packers have no fear that they will not be compensated for the cargoes which have been seized. What they do fear, however, is that this was a case of a most vigorous protest is made they will not be able to carry on their trade without unnecessary restrictions during that time."

"What we want is the assurance from Great Britain that our trade with neutral countries can go forth in the future as it did in the past—before this war began. The time has come when the United States must say whether the principles of international law are to stand unassailed or whether the orders in council of the British government are to regulate all neutral trade."

Change Course of Action.

That the state department has changed its position with respect to an immediate protest against the decision of the prize court was admitted by a high official today. When the decision was first given the department was not inclined to intervene in the case until the packers exhausted all of their legal remedies. Since that time the department has been convinced that it should intervene now.

The packers have turned over all of their evidence in the cases to the state department. This evidence indicates clearly that in the early stages of the controversy Mr. Urie accepted proposition after proposition submitted to him by the British government, only to have additional conditions placed around the proposals when he accepted them.

WAR COSTS MANY BILLIONS.

Expense Up to Oct. 20 Is Estimated at Enormous Total of \$24,801,000,000.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—It is estimated that the European war has cost belligerent powers \$24,801,000,000 to Oct. 20, although these figures are not official. The cost is divided as follows:

England \$12,100,000,000
France 4,128,000,000
Russia 3,724,000,000
Italy 643,000,000
Germany 7,980,000,000
Austria 2,763,000,000

IT'S LONG WAY TO HONOLULU BUT HE STARTS TO SWIM IT.

U. S. Soldier, Singing on Briny Deep, Attracts Attention of Fishermen and Is Picked Up.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 28.—(Special.)—At the mystic hour of midnight Wednesday a lone fisherman was piloting his craft toward the Golden Gate with the idea of making a catch before sunrise when, off Old Point Point, he heard a faint but mainly voice singing "It's a long, long way to Honolulu, but you bet I'll get there."

The song seemed to come from the bottom of the deep, and as there was no other craft in sight the fisherman made for the music. It was a man swimming with wearied overhand strokes, and at frequent intervals assuring the wild waves, that although the distance to Honolulu was considerable, he intended to arrive at that destination.

The fisherman took the man, who proved to be Private Irvin L. Shaw, from Fort McDowell, into his boat and landed him at the Presidio wharf. He told medical corps officers that he had missed the last boat to Anahulu island and so had started to swim across. Then it entered his mind that he would like to have a station in Honolulu, so he started to swim there, enlivening his voyage by song. He had been in the water a couple of hours.

WOMAN PHYSICIAN ENLISTS.

Dr. Jane Craven, Former Evanstonian, to Have Charge of English Hospital Unit.

Dr. Jane Craven, a former resident of Evanston, who is the daughter of Thomas Craven and sister of Dr. M. C. Craven, both of Evanston, has enlisted as a war nurse with the British troops in France. She is to drive a hospital ambulance and have charge of a hospital unit equipped

BIG GUN DUELS ON WEST FRONT

Artillery Actions at Many Points Reported by Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The official communication issued by the war office tonight is as follows:

Artillery actions, particularly intense and prolonged, are reported in Belgium on the Het Sas-Steenstraete front, as well as to the north of Arras, in the Bois En Hache and in the region of Roclincourt.

The enemy directed in Champagne a violent bombardment against our positions at Tahure and Maisons de Champagne.

In the Vosges one of our reconnaissance parties having accomplished at Reich Ackerkopf the destruction of an enemy trench, which had been shattered by our cannonading, the Germans delivered a counter attack, which was easily repulsed.

RUSSIANS OPEN MUSEUM OF GERMAN ATROCITIES.

Exhibit Photographs in Petrograd of Mutilated Soldiers and Statistics on 5,000 Brutalities.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram company from Petrograd says:

"The German atrocities museum was opened here today. It contains a large number of photographs of mutilated soldiers, whose wounds are alleged to have been caused by explosive bullets, and also tables of statistics of 5,000 cases of atrocities investigated by the special commission of inquiry into German atrocities, by which the museum was established."

BRITISH CRUISER IS AGROUND

All Hands on Argyll Rescued, but the Vessel May Prove a Total Loss.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The British cruiser Argyll has run aground and may be a total wreck. All hands were rescued.

[The Argyll, launched in March of 1904, had a displacement of 10,850 tons. It carried four 7.5 inch guns and six 6 inch. Its complement was 655 men.]

Sheffield Plate for the Bride



Sheffield Plate is a very practical wedding gift. It is moderate in price, but of that substantial quality which insures a lifetime of wear. In beauty of design and rich appearance it rivals the finest sterling silver. Some of the new patterns include a complete dinner service.

C. D. PEACOCK
ESTABLISHED 1857
STATE AND ADAMS STS.

RECRUITS RUSH TO ARMS; BIG INCREASE IN BRITAIN.

Proclamation by King and Execution of Nurse Lead to Rush to Enlist.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—There has been a great increase in recruiting throughout the country during the last week. The Manchester Guardian says recruiting is now going on at a higher rate than any reached since the early months of the war.

King George's proclamation and the execution of Miss Edith Cavell in Belgium having been the cause of bringing many into the ranks. Manchester and Birmingham are included among the centers showing the best results.

One of the chief obstacles confronting the authorities is the attitude of many employers, who, instead of urging their men to join the colors, are not only refusing to grant them allowances, as was done in the earlier stages of the war, but will not guarantee that employers who enlist shall be reinstated in their positions on their return.

Arthur Henderson, president of the board of education, has addressed a circular appeal to teachers throughout the country urging all those who can to enlist.

PRAISES WORK OF GIBBONS.

Pope Expresses Thanks for Cardinal's Efforts Toward the Restoration of Peace.

ROME, Oct. 28.—Pope Benedict expressed gratification today at the work of Cardinal Gibbons in furtherance of the papal plans for preparing public opinion to exercise a powerful influence in favor of peace. In this connection the pope referred to the visit of Cardinal Gibbons to President Wilson last month.

SENATE LEADER TO AID DEFENSE

Chamberlain Says That He Will Support Policy of Wilson.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—(Special.)—Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs, today discussed the army program of the administration with President Wilson and gave assurances of his hearty support for all its essentials. He said that, while he might object to certain details of the administration plan, he would favor it as a whole.

Mr. Chamberlain announced after his visit to the White House that he would introduce a supplementary measure providing for cooperation between the federal government and the states so as to insure military instruction in public schools.

Further evidence that the business interests of the country are in favor of more adequate preparedness came today when Simon Wolf, former consul general to Egypt, and a leader of Jewish opinion in the United States, expressed the conviction that the business men of the United States are more than willing to pay for increased military preparedness for this country.

This, he declared, is true to the extent that the business men undoubtedly would be willing to subscribe to a big bond issue for such a purpose or in any other way that may be necessary to carry out the announced policy of the administration.

AS TARR BEST
Splendid School Suits of Corduroy Made With Two Pairs of Trousers



Sizes 6 to 17. Includes jacket and two pairs of trousers.

\$7.50

Made of durable dark corduroy, cut in the latest Norfolk style and carefully tailored throughout. Additional wear advantage insured by the extra trousers.

AS TARR BEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO



"It is correct if it bears a Shayne label"

Buy your KNOX DERBY TODAY

At John T. Shayne & Co.

Correct styles, faultlessly executed, stamp the Knox derby as the hat of American gentlemen. Shayne offers a Knox block to fit every personality at

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Premier Quality \$ 8
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"Knox Twenty" \$20
You should have your new Knox Derby by November first.

FOR 45 YEARS HEADQUARTERS FOR KNOX HATS

JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

Palmer House Corner

Lyon & Healy Piano

Is Built to Last a Lifetime

Price of the Style K, \$350

The Best Value in America

A large assortment of used pianos constantly on hand at prices from \$75 up. Lyon & Healy, Wabash Ave. and Adams St.



They who wish to have their flowers the best that can be had will find in our shops just what they want at most reasonable prices.

Friday and Saturday Chrysanthemums (Best and Largest)

\$3.00 per dozen

Palmer House Black

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SE IN THE TRIBUNE

U. S. 'WHITE BOOK' SETS PRECEDENT ON FUTURE WARS

Defends Neutrality Stand in Correspondence with Germany and Great Britain.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—A second installment of what has come to be popularly known as the United States government's "White Book" was issued tonight by the state department. It gives the text of important diplomatic correspondence with the belligerent governments of Europe since the publication of the first installment last May.

Besides constituting a public record of the position of the United States as precedent for the future, the volume reveals to the public a series of charges and counter-charges by the belligerents that reflect the difficulties constantly encountered in the delicate task of observing neutrality.

Partially Covered in News. Most of the correspondence never before has been made public in text, although press dispatches have covered much of it in substance.

One of the most interesting features of the new edition is the publication for the first time of a memorandum of the German foreign office referred to in a colloquy between Chairman Flood of the house foreign affairs committee and Representative Bartholdt of Missouri at the hearing on the bill proposing an embargo on arms.

Mr. Flood quoted the memorandum as justification of his argument that the German government did not hold shipments of munitions to the allies as illegal.

Called U. S. Offense by Germans. It appears that the correspondence with the German government conducted by Ambassador von Bernstorff developed as a consequence of a ruling by the United States that it was a violation of neutrality for merchant ships to leave American ports for the express purpose of supplying belligerent warships at sea. The ambassador's note said:

"The position taken by the government of the United States as to the delivery of coal and other necessities to warships of the belligerent states constituting a violation of neutrality is, in the opinion of the imperial German government, untenable in international law. The imperial government has set forth its position on this point in a memorandum which, in compliance with instructions, I have the honor to forward to your excellency.

Claims Set Up by Berlin. The memorandum follows:

"Under the general principles of international law no exception can be taken to neutral states letting war material go to Germany's enemies from their territory. This is in accordance with article 7 of The Hague convention of Oct. 18, 1907, concerning the rights and duties of neutrals in naval and land warfare. "If, however, a state avails itself of that liberty in favor of its enemies, then it must in accordance with a rule generally accepted in international law and confirmed in article 9 of the two conventions above cited, place no obstacle to the German military force ordering contraband from or through its territory. "If, therefore, various American port authorities have denied clearance from American ports to vessels of the merchant marine which would carry needed supplies or fuel to German warships either on the high seas or in other neutral ports.

Cites Rights of Neutrals. "According to the principles of international law above cited, a neutral state need not prevent furnishing supplies of this character; neither can it after allowing the adversaries to be furnished with contraband, either detain or in any way disable a merchant ship carrying such a cargo. "Only when contraband trade would turn the ports into bases of German military operations would the unilateral stoppage of the trade of those vessels become a duty. "Such perhaps would be the case if the

COMMUNICATIONS OF AUSTRO-GERMAN ARMIES IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

BY HENRY J. REILLY.

THE German and Austro-Hungarian advance into Poland and Russia has occasioned considerable discussion as to the possibility of supplying such large bodies of troops such a distance from their base. The question was considered a particularly vital one when the Russians reported having destroyed the railway lines and later having removed or destroyed everything which might furnish food, material, or shelter to the invader.

While the number of railroads in Courland and Poland are few by comparison with those in Germany, the map shows there are a number of main lines running in general in a southeasterly and northeasterly direction. As the railroads are traced from Germany and Austria-Hungary proper to the position occupied by the battle line through Courland, Lithuania, and Galicia, it can be seen that when war was declared there were six main lines.

The Austro-Hungarians, by building a comparatively short stretch of road from Rzeszow, near Tarnow, in Galicia, to Lublin, in Poland, opened a seventh parallel line. These lines being roughly parallel and running to different parts of the central empire, give, when in order, excellent facilities for the supply of the various armies.

In the Russian retired they did the best they could to destroy a large part of most of these roads. They blew out all the bridges and most of the culverts. They smashed most of the semaphores. In many places they blew out the switches and blew apart the ends of the rails.

In many other places they apparently had to leave in such a hurry that they had no time to do any of these things. They almost invariably blew down the water towers and burned the stations. They saved off or chopped down the telegraph posts and cut the wires. The roadbed and ties were practically undamaged.

As the armies of the central powers advanced their railway and pioneer battalions followed rebuilding the roads. Labor was plentiful, as there were thousands of Russian prisoners who could be used and in many places hundreds of peasants eager to earn a little money. The rails were promptly replaced, as were the switches and semaphores replaced.

New water towers, consisting of steel tanks mounted on pillars, were promptly put up. All but the largest bridges and all the culverts were replaced by trestle work without much delay, as everywhere in the country traversed there are good sized forests. Work on replacing the big

Germans kept coal depots in the ports or at the vessels called at the port in regular voyages on the way to German naval forces.

Not Contrary to Neutrality. "But it stands to reason that one merchant vessel occasionally sailing with coal or supplies for German warships does not turn a neutral port into a German point of support contrary to neutrality.

"Our enemies draw from the United States contraband, or war, especially arms, worth several billions of marks. This in itself, they are authorized to do. But if the United States would prevent our warships occasionally drawing supplies from its waters a great injustice grows out of the authorization, for it would amount to an unequal treatment of the belligerents and constitute a breach of the generally accepted rules of neutrality to Germany's detriment."

State Department Reply. The secretary of state in his reply held that:

"The essential idea of neutral territory becoming the base for naval operations by a belligerent is in the opinion of that government repeated departure from such territory of merchant vessels laden with fuel or other supplies for belligerent warships at sea; in order to ascertain the vessels which are thus operating, the government has been obliged to investigate certain cases in order that it might determine whether there have been or are about to be repetition of such acts, but in all respects equality of treatment has been observed toward all merchant vessels suspected of carrying supplies to belligerent warships."

The correspondence shows that the state department received also a complaint from the British ambassador stating that the "systematic way in which neutral ships have left American ports in order to supply German cruisers and have



Map showing seven railroad lines used by German and Austro-Hungarian armies to send supplies to their armies operating in Russia. The Austrians, by building the line indicated from near Tarnow to Lublin, practically opened another line, as can be seen from the map.

bridges was immediately commenced. Here piling was put in to support timber trestles, which in turn support steel slides.

In all this railway work there was considerable evidence of careful preparation having been made before hand, as all kinds of necessary material was constantly arriving from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The telegraph troops soon had the telegraph lines repaired. In many cases the sawed off poles were simply fastened to their stumps, showing that thorough destruction of a line necessitates burning the poles.

The result was that except where a line crossed a river, such as the Vistula or the Bug, it was soon in operation. At such a crossing the telegraph line would be made by wagon. Wagon bridges were completed in from five to six days. The mail east and west wagon roads in Poland are excellent macadam roads. The remaining roads are similar to the typical American road, dusty in summer and quite muddy in the spring and fall. When

merchant ships to leave neutral ports prepared to arm at sea.

The ruling of the state department that it was permissible for merchant ships to arm for defensive purposes drew forth a note from the British embassy on instructions from the foreign office giving "the fullest assurances that British merchant vessels will never be used for purposes of attack."

Berlin Takes Exception. The German government in a memorandum transmitted by Ambassador Gerard took exception to the view that merchant vessels were permitted to defend themselves against a war vessel, and argued that it was a question whether or not armed merchant ships "should be admitted to neutral ports at all," the extent of armament being held as affording "no guarantee that ships armed for defensive purposes only will not be used for offensive purposes under certain circumstances."

U. S. Negligence Denied. On another occasion the German ambassador in complaining to the state department that the tug F. D. Dalsell put to sea from New York to carry provisions to the British cruiser Essex declared that the tug came out "under the searchlights of the U. S. S. Florida."

Mr. Lansing answered this with the statement that the government of the United States had investigated the matter thoroughly and was not able to find sufficient evidence to show that the tug did supply British warships.

In this connection Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador, gave the state department an extract from a letter written by the admiralty in command of the British ships along the American coast, saying: "Except on one occasion in September last, which formed the basis of the complaint referred to in your telegram, I am satisfied that no attempt has been made to order anything from the United States territory."

A series of communications passed between the British embassy and the state department on defensive armament of merchantmen and the rights of belligerent

the weather is dry, as it frequently is for considerable periods, troops, light artillery, and wagons can move across country. In many cases when the Russians destroyed road bridges this was done to save even the time necessary to build a pontoon bridge. While the armies were apparently plentifully supplied with pontoon bridges, little time was lost in replacing bridges built of them with more permanent timber trestle ones.

To supplement the railroads the Germans have numerous motor trucks. Each of these trucks pulls a trailer of practically the same size as the truck. They are kept supplied with all needed articles and repairs by traveling railway motor depots. These consist of a train of tank and freight cars carrying everything necessary. As the army advances they move forward also. The Austro-Hungarians, as far as was seen, have few motor trucks. Both the German and Austro-Hungarian armies have immense numbers of horse wagons. The German wagons are the larger and more solid. They are drawn by large horses. The Austro-Hungarian wagons are of the type used by the Galician peasants. They are very light, quite strong, and are drawn by two or three horses, virtually ponies. On reasonably good roads the German wagon is the best. For very muddy roads and going through the Galician swamps it is by far the better of the two. It does not upset nor break so easily, and can be more readily gotten out of a hole.

The German trains each have fifty wagons, the Austro-Hungarian trains one hundred. As is always the case with everything German, their wagon trains are in perfect order and all the men in uniform. The Austro-Hungarian trains are very picturesque, as the drivers wear civilian clothing, which frequently comes to the Hungarian peasant costume. They are very much addicted to red trousers. All the members of one of these trains generally come from the same village and are under the immediate charge of one of their headmen. Everywhere these trains are met with, either one after another, going and coming across the roads, or drawn up in some field, the wagons in long parallel rows and the horses turned loose in a herd to graze.

An examination of the communication question convinces that the German and Austro-Hungarian armies operating in the eastern theater of war have sufficient transport of all kinds to keep them supplied, no matter what the distances or the weather conditions.

Another article by Mr. Reilly will appear tomorrow.

FAY CONFESSION ONLY EVIDENCE OF BOMB PLOTS

Statement Implicating German Government Not Supported, U. S. Officials Admit.

New York, Oct. 28.—All the alleged evidence obtained by the government against the five men charged with conspiracy in plotting to disable steamships laden with war munitions for the allies by placing clock worked bombs on the rudders or propellers of the vessels, is contained in the confession of Robert Fay, who says he is a lieutenant in the German army, and in the explosive materials found in his possession. This was announced today by William J. Flynn, chief of the secret service, and United States District Attorney Marshall. Both officials asserted that none of the papers and letters taken from Fay's room in Weehawken, N. J., threw any light as to whether Fay's acts in the United States and officials in Europe.

Investigation Not Finished. Fay himself said in his confession that his plan to come to America and obstruct war munition ships was approved by German secret service officials, but, according to Mr. Marshall, no evidence other than Fay's word has been obtained.

"The government is far from convinced that the real story of the plot has been unearthed," Mr. Marshall said. "We have not finished investigating. Yet we have no basis for any further arrests."

That Fay had completed three steel shells with springs and clock work mechanism ready for attachment to a vessel and had the explosives prepared to place into the shells was explained by police officials today in answer to questions whether the arrests of Fay and Walter J. Roholt, his brother-in-law, last Sunday had not been made before sufficient evidence had been obtained against other persons.

Fearing Wrecking of a Ship. The police assert that had the arrests been delayed it would have given Fay an opportunity to carry out his threat of placing a bomb on a ship.

John C. Knox, assistant United States district attorney, was sent to Weehawken to examine the scene where Fay carried out his experiments. He visited Fay's rooms and the boathouse on the Hudson river where explosives were stored.

The cause of the five men are to be presented to the federal grand jury next week. Dr. Herbert Klempe, charged with complicity in the conspiracy, obtained his release on \$25,000 bond today.

DEATH HELD DUE TO LAXITY. Coroner's Jury Urges Enforcement of Building Code After Inquiry Into Scaffold Accident.

The chief state factory inspector and the city building commissioner were asked yesterday to enforce the state structural law in the verdict of a coroner's jury returned at the inquest into the death of Thomas J. Sharkey of 7317 Langley avenue, a painter employed by the city at the municipal blacksmith shop, who died at the county hospital yesterday of burns suffered five weeks ago. He was working on a scaffold on which he was working fell. It is said the scaffold was not properly swung.

Burns Fatal to Boy. Charles Lieben, 8 years old, 9000 Commercial avenue, died at the county hospital yesterday of burns suffered five weeks ago. He attempted to light a gas jet when a spark fell on his nightgown.

JOHN A. COLBY & SONS
23 South Wabash Ave.

REMOVAL SALE

Seven foot six inch Davenport Covered in Imported Tapestry.

A Removal Sale value of unusual merit. A Davenport of unusual size, 90 in. long, 33 in. deep and 40 in. high. Made with patent spring cushions, soft pillow effects in the back. Covered in fine imported tapestry. At \$69.00.

Striped velours and other covers, \$72.50 upward.

Throughout Our Eight Floors Are Hundreds of Values Equally Interesting. We Call Attention to Several Remarkable Values Now Offered in This Sale.

\$200.00 Charles II. Carved Mahogany Settee... \$90.00
110.00 Colonial Library Table... 55.00
65.00 Fumed Oak Toilet Table... 29.00
150.00 Carved Cathedral Oak Desk... 80.00
175.00 Carved Walnut Imported Chair... 95.00
75.00 Upholstered Chair, in denim... 39.00
60.00 Upholstered Chair, in denim... 25.00
40.00 Upholstered Chair, in denim... 19.75
30.00 Upholstered Chair, in denim... 14.75
95.00 Pillow Davenport, in tapestry... 59.00
165.00 Carved Chippendale Arm Chair, in denim... 95.00
375.00 Imported Bureau Desk, walnut, ornate... 190.00
585.00 Breakfast Room Set, hand painted Pompeian design... 470.00

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Held in Bomb Plot to Blow Up Liners.



Anthony Steinberger Held for Impersonating U. S. Agent—She Recalls It Rained Wedding Day.

Anthony Steinberger, electrical engineer, of 14-16 May street and 9022 Fullerton avenue, was filled with visions of heroic deeds performed by her husband, who told her he was a secret service man. Some time ago, however, he said he no longer would support her. Whereupon she made a trip to see this "government" of which he always was talking.

That is why, Anthony Steinberger was held by United States Commissioner Mark A. Fooks on a charge of impersonating a government agent.

"I believed him," she said, "until a few weeks ago, when I became suspicious. I began to regret that I wore those unlucky pearls on my wedding gown, and recalled it rained the morning I was married."

"Then he wanted me to sign over my property to him and put my two children in a home, which I refused to do. "It's rather unfortunate. You see, for eight years I paid the expenses for my first husband, and sent him to dentistry college at a cost of more than \$7,000 for five years. Then I set him up in business twice, and he left for California."

Anthony Steinberger, she says, married a daughter of Adolphus Busch of St. Louis twenty-four years ago, but she obtained a divorce.

HIS SECRET SERVICE POSE ENDED BY WIFE'S "HUNCH."

Anthony Steinberger Held for Impersonating U. S. Agent—She Recalls It Rained Wedding Day.

Mrs. Louis Steinberger's honeymoon with Anthony Steinberger, electrical engineer, of 14-16 May street and 9022 Fullerton avenue, was filled with visions of heroic deeds performed by her husband, who told her he was a secret service man. Some time ago, however, he said he no longer would support her. Whereupon she made a trip to see this "government" of which he always was talking.

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A Few Pointed Words About a Steadily, Solidly Growing Success:

CHICAGO'S O-G SHOES

MEN'S and WOMEN'S: EST. 1903
STYLE CREATORS' VALUE PIONEERS

Success is always interesting—but the reasons for it are more so.

The wonderful development of the O-G shoe business from a "Hopeful Intuition" to a "National Institution" is the result of 12 years of high service ideals and low profit margins.

Our business policy in designing, manufacturing and selling O-G shoes (both Men's and Women's) comprises three principal points:

First—Correct style on creative lines (plus real comfort.)
First—Superior quality & workmanship (hence extra long wear.)
First—Surpassing "money's worth" at every price we ever ask.

We have never gone back on our old original "O-G doctrine" (which J. B. C. wrote for us when we first started the old original O-G Bootery on good old Clark Street in 1903); in fact it means more now than it ever did before, because with our present fashion prestige and manufacturing resources we are able to increase our success by the simple formula of constantly raising O-G Shoe quality and just as steadily reducing our retail profit margin. (We honestly believe the latter is now materially less than is demanded by any competition we know of. Volume of business is the only way this can be done.)

But to get back to that famous old "O-G doctrine" we started to tell you about; it is simply this:

"NO TROUBLE TO SHOW O-G SHOES—
NO O-G SHOES TO SHOW TROUBLE."

Prompt, business-like service is what Men like when they buy shoes (especially good ones.)

They get it in every O-G Men's store. (4 of them—5 O-G stores in Chicago.)

Intelligent deference, thorough style-knowledge and stock-knowledge and patient courtesy are what Women like when they buy footwear.

We are proud of the many pleasant things said to us and about us in this connection. (4 O-G Women's Booteries.)

Have you been missing anything when you bought your shoes? Or are you already an O-G customer—a real Chicagoan, proud of the success of thoroughbred Chicago institutions?

"O-G Shoes now Determine the American Fashions."
"O-G Shoes set the pace in Footwear Money's Worth."

If a friend and customer, we thank you. If a stranger, we invite you.

O'Connor & Goldberg

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SLAIN STRIKER
PRAISED AS HERO
IN FUNERAL TALKRabbi Tells Thousands Samuel
Kapper Died for His
Principles.

The thousand and more striking garment workers and their friends heard Samuel Kapper, the deaf and dumb striker who was slain in a labor riot Tuesday night, praised as a hero in the funeral service over his body at Rabbi A. B. Goldstein in B'nai Reuben temple yesterday afternoon.

The synagogue observed a "day of mourning" for the slain strikers, and a procession of thousands from the undergarment establishment of L. W. Altman at 101 West Division street, where, throughout the earlier part of the day, a continuous crowd filed in and out viewing the body.

The crowds were orderly, and seldom was a remark above an undertone heard. A detail of twenty police found nothing to report.

A "Blood Sacrifice," in beginning his sermon Rabbi Goldstein asserted Kapper's was a "blood sacrifice" because he had died doing something for the good of the people. The law of "vicarious atonement," he said, had freed him from the prohibition of the Jewish faith, which forbids any but the bodies of those who were holy to enter a synagogue.

"He was an honest workman," said the rabbi, "and afflicted though he was by deaf and dumb, he was a hero. His life was a tragedy; his death was a glorification. I have in mind one similar case where I made the same exception to the old Jewish law, and that was for the funeral of Samuel Meisler, a soldier of the United States, who died for his flag at Vera Cruz while doing his duty. Kapper was doing his duty. He was living up to his principles."

Meeting at Hull House.

A meeting of civic and social workers was held at Hull house in the afternoon to discuss the strike and take steps toward bringing it to an end. Miss Jane Adams presided. It was decided a mass meeting will be held next Sunday at noon at the public with all facts in connection with the strike.

Plans for the continuation of the strike was laid on the garment workers' association, because it refuses to arbitrate. William O. Thompson voiced that sentiment with emphasis.

"The position of the Amalgamated Garment Workers," Mr. Thompson said, "is really opposed to that of the Industrial Workers of the World. The garment makers stand for the highest form of law in industry, even to the establishing of a third court for arbitration. On the other hand, the garment workers' association and its thirty-eight members are taking exactly the same stand as the Industrial Workers of the World, which is anarchistic."

"Give Good Aim"—Miss Addams.

After the Hull house meeting Miss Addams explained the object of the conference was to arrange for the mass meeting on Sunday. She declared it was not the intention of those present to call any names or to start an agitation. The Sunday meeting is intended to be a quiet and peaceful affair, where the strikers' side will be given to the public without the aid of any bombastic oratory, she said. Though confusion has been prevented in the strike already, Miss Addams declared, and those who were at the meeting want it understood that what is to be done will be done for the general strike good.

Fight Results in Arrests.

A fight between the employees of the Rens Tailoring company, 170 North Fifth street, and five men who, it is alleged, invaded their workroom, was the only violence reported during the day.

The left hand of Leodore Stein, 1318 South Central avenue, president of the tailoring company, was cut when he was thrown against a window. W. D. Schmidt, president of the W. D. Schmidt Tailoring company, 833 West Jackson boulevard; Frederick J. Pass, 6226 Drexel avenue; John Morris, 3200 West Van Buren street; Capt. Bear books him by 10 a. m. today. Judge Dever so ruled yesterday.



Interwoven Socks

THE Interwoven Sock is the result of 50 years development in hosiery-knitting machinery. No other sock is manufactured like the Interwoven with its patented wear-proof toe, sole and heel, and its perfectly fitting ankle, foot and instep.

25c, 35c, 50c and \$1.00 the pair

Vast Crowd at Funeral of Slain Striker.

SUPPORT POLICE
IN STRIKE MATTERS,
CIRCULAR URGES

BY JOHN M. GLENN.

Circular letter sent to all members of the Illinois Manufacturers' association.

A concerted effort is being made to discredit the efforts of the Chicago police to protect life and property, and it is the duty of every law-abiding citizen and property owner in Illinois to help counteract the movement.

Domiciled in one of Chicago's most luxurious hotels, with a press agent trained by Frank P. Walsh, a New York agitator has undertaken to disrupt one of Illinois' great industries. He has accomplished little except to bring misery and bloodshed to some of the unfortunate people who followed under his diabolical banner.

Several gallery measures have been introduced in the city council in Chicago and a disposition is manifested on the part of some of the aldermen to support anarchy in opposition to law and order.

Every manufacturer in Illinois wants every citizen to have a fair deal. He is interested in every citizen, whether a property owner, an employer, or an employee, having the protection of the constituted authorities. Every manufacturer is against riot and disorder.

Please write or wire Mayor William Hale Thompson to file your protest with the city council against the police authorities being curtailed in their efforts to do their duty.

The issue is whether the union or the employer will run the shop and whether an employee who does not belong to a union can work or not.

SUSPECT MAY BE FREED.

Judge Dever Orders That Cask Prisoner Must Be Booked by 10 A. M. Today.

Martin Costanzo of 1144 Larrabee street, secretary of "Congregazione Marie Laureana," held on suspicion in connection with the murder of Agostino Giovenco, will be given his freedom unless Capt. Bear books him by 10 a. m. today. Judge Dever so ruled yesterday.

BOOZE DOWNS
SON OF PASTOROut of Prison Five Days
After 11 Year Term, He
Steals to Drink.

Only five days out of the Joliet penitentiary, where he served eleven years and three months for burglary, Corey Millard, the son of a deceased Milwaukee minister and also son-in-law of the Rev. Norman Millard, formerly of Chicago, is again in the toils.

He was caught stealing a book at McCullough & Co.'s store in Wabash avenue. Detectives were called to the store and took him to headquarters. There was a strong smell of liquor on his breath.

When questioned by Lieut. Enright he said his name was Frank Matson. At roll call he was recognized by one of the detectives as Millard. At a second grilling he admitted his identity. He said he has served twenty-seven years of accusative prison sentences.

His last "stretch" was for twenty years, but he earned eight years and nine months for good behavior.

Millard, who is 59 years old, was born in Milwaukee. He married his cousin, a daughter of the Rev. Norman Millard, who at the time lived in Lawndale. Millard avenue was named for the Rev. Mr. Millard, who was an early settler of the suburb, and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad also called its suburban station Millard.

The prisoner's wife left him about twenty years ago, and he has not seen her or their two children since. His daughter, he says, is a school teacher in Milwaukee and his son is in business in Chicago.

"I might as well be in 'air' as to be out," said Millard. "I'm no good and never was. I married the finest little woman in the world. Early in life I formed the liquor habit. That has been the cause of my downfall. My wife used to plead with me and often knelt in prayer that I would give up the habit.

"I didn't have will-power. I neglected my family and they were compelled to leave me. There is nothing vicious about me, but I'll do anything to get whisky, and when I'm under its influence I lose all control of myself."

"Booze—nothing but booze—is to blame for it. Well, I'm better off down below than running at large. When I came out I had \$35. I've been working in the warden's house and had a chance to get tips."

"Now that I've had a good spree I'm ready to go back again. I'm kind of homesome, anyway."

WANTS BUSINESS
MAN BOARD HEADHolpuch Opposes Brushing-
ham for President on Re-
ligious Grounds.NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
BUYS THE INTERNATIONAL.

New York Bank Acquires Corporation with Branches in Cities All Over the World.

New York, Oct. 28.—(Special.)—The National City company, the \$10,000,000 holding company organized by the National City bank stockholders four years ago to carry stocks which a national bank might not hold, has bought the controlling interest in the stock of the International Banking corporation, which, it was announced, J. S. Bache & Co. acquired Wednesday.

The city bank will use its new acquisition principally in the elaboration of its foreign business.

The acquisition of the International Banking corporation gives the city bank interests well established branches in Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colon, Hankow, Kobe, London, Manila, Panama, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, and Yokohama.

WATCH YOUR STEP! SPIRIT
WORLD FILLED WITH CRANKS

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28.—(Special.)—Dr. James H. Hyslop, secretary of the American Society for Psychical Research, tonight before the Spiritualist association of this city, threw a little more light on the business of talking with the departed, and related expressions of the spirit of William T. Stead, the English journalist, who lost his life when the Titanic sank.

Dr. Hyslop said Mr. Stead's spirit retains its dislike for "slaves of all kinds, but that he (the spirit) is still fond of water cress. Mr. Stead's body was never recovered from the sea.

"The speaker said the spirit world is filled with 'cranks'."



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Exceptional Value in
SUITS
Trimmed \$30 with Fur

Exclusive, "different" models that radiate style and distinction from every graceful line—are included in the suits offered today and tomorrow at \$30.

The materials are Broadcloths, Whipcords, Gabardines and Poplins—trimmed with fur braid, or both.

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We wish to emphasize particularly the quality and style of the chic quality blouses we offer at \$5

The suit illustrated is of fur-trimmed broadcloth. It is but one of the many beautiful new models priced at \$30

Other smart blouse models up to \$50

TURNER PATROLS
FOR WET PARADE;
POLICE IGNOREDCermak May Swear In Men as
Deputy Bailiffs to Bar Ru-
mored Annoyance.

The police will be ignored by the United Societies' leaders when they pull off their big parade one week from Sunday as a protest against Mayor Thompson's Sunday closing order.

The policing of the line of march, it was announced last night by A. J. Cermak, secretary of the societies, will be undertaken by representatives of the several turner societies.

This action is taken, Mr. Cermak announced, because of reports he had received that the dry folk intended to scatter representatives along the line of march for the purpose of trying to discredit the parade.

May Swear In Cermak Aids.

Whether representatives of the turner societies are to be sworn in as deputy bailiffs by Chief Bailiff Cermak was not disclosed. The decision to do this was taken by representatives of the several turner societies.

This action is taken, Mr. Cermak announced, because of reports he had received that the dry folk intended to scatter representatives along the line of march for the purpose of trying to discredit the parade.

The suggestion that the anticipation of trouble from the dry might savor of press agent work was indignantly denied.

Statement by Wets.

The official statement on this point, given out at the societies' headquarters, reads:

"In order that no disturbance may occur during the parade of the United Societies Nov. 7, Anton J. Cermak, secretary of the organization, has arranged to have the line of march patrolled by members of different turner organizations throughout the city."

Mr. Cermak added this:

"We have received reliable information that certain opposition committees having persons scattered through the parade to make trouble. Their purpose, apparently, is to discredit our organization and demonstration."

PRESBYTERIANS IN FIGHT
FOR NATIONAL PROHIBITION.Synod of Baltimore Wants Congress
to Submit Issue of Dry to Ten
Various States.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—(Special.)—A resolution authorizing a petition to congress to submit to the states a national prohibition amendment was voted today by the Presbyterian synod of Baltimore in annual session here.

Petitions also were approved asking for a federal censorship of moving picture films, a Sunday rest law in the District of Columbia, and a prohibition against the exportation from the United States of intoxicating liquors to Africa.

Each of the petitions, it was said, would be supported by a national movement of churches to be initiated by the synod.

Midwife Held in \$10,000 Bail.

Mrs. Giuseppe Piazza, midwife, charged with performing an illegal operation that caused the death of Mrs. Josephine Glanville, 440 West Elm street, in the North Chicago hospital, surrendered to the Chicago police yesterday. Judge Ross set the bail for Nov. 4, and fixed her bail at \$10,000.

RETIRED BROKER KILLED
BY SHOTGUN IN HIS HOME.Charles Clugston a Suicide, Police
Say, but Family Contends It
Was Accident.

Charles Clugston, a retired broker, was found dead with a gunshot wound through his heart at the family residence, 728 Oakwood boulevard, yesterday morning. He was 65 years old and had been ill with Bright's disease for four years. He is said to have been despondent. Coroner Hoffman entered the case as suicide.

The body was found by servants. A double-barreled shotgun with one barrel discharged lay near Mr. Clugston. He had rested the butt of the gun on the floor against a small stand, placed the muzzle at his heart, and pushed the trigger with the thumb, according to the theory of Detective Sergeant Michael J. Mulvey. Members of the family, however, maintained that the gun was accidentally discharged while being cleaned.

EVERYTHING
FOR THE
PAINTER &
DECORATOR
AT THE LOWEST
PRICES IN
CHICAGO.

Remien & Kuhnert Co.
Wholesale and Retail
Wall Papers—Paints—Varnishes
Latest Fall Styles in Wall Papers
Now on Exhibition.
139 N. Wabash Ave. 57 to 63 W. Grand Ave.

Scholle Thanksgiving Specials



Adam Period Dining Room Suite in antique brown mahogany; 54-inch table; two leaves with aprons; extends to 8 feet; 6 chairs, high backs, with cane panels and blue leather seats \$118

HERE'S another of our Thanksgiving Specials: This group of specials is selected from our dining room suites, as the dining room is the center of attraction and attention on Thanksgiving day.

You'll see our appreciation of the desire of every American citizen to make this a "Special Thanksgiving" when you see the prices that make it so easy to "fix up" your dining room. Look at the list! Better still, come and see the suites!

| | Regular Price | Special Price |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| William and Mary Kenilworth Oak Refectory Dining Table, 48 in. x 56 in. top, 8 feet extension, with aprons on two leaves, and 6 high back cane panel chairs with blue leather seats, 7 pieces | \$150.00 | \$98.00 |
| Adam Mahogany 54 inch Dining Table, 8 feet extension, with aprons on two leaves, and 6 cane back haircloth seat chairs to match, 7 pieces | 210.00 | 145.00 |
| William and Mary Brown Mahogany 54 inch Dining Table, 8 feet extension, with aprons on two leaves, and 6 cane back haircloth seat chairs to match, 7 pieces | 170.00 | 125.00 |
| Solid Mahogany 60 inch Dining Table, 8 feet extension, with aprons on two leaves, and 6 high back cane panel chairs with haircloth seats, 7 pieces | 166.00 | 98.00 |
| Solid Mahogany 54 inch Pedestal Dining Table and 6 high back leather seat chairs to match, 7 pieces | 175.00 | 110.00 |
| Colonial Mahogany Pedestal Dining Table, 54 inch top, 8 feet extension, with aprons on two leaves, and 6 high back cane panel chairs to match, 7 pieces | 186.00 | 125.00 |
| Jacobean Oak 54 inch Dining Table and 6 cane back chairs to match, 7 pieces | 95.00 | 72.00 |
| William and Mary Brown Mahogany 54 inch Dining Table and 6 high back chairs to match, with cane backs and haircloth seats, 7 pieces | 205.00 | 170.00 |
| Charles II. Brown Mahogany Serving Table | 60.00 | 40.00 |
| Sheraton Mahogany Sideboard, 72 inches long | 115.00 | 78.00 |
| Solid Mahogany Colonial China Cabinet | 90.00 | 65.00 |
| William and Mary Kenilworth Oak Serving Table, with holly and ebony inlay | 60.00 | 38.00 |
| Sheraton Mahogany China Cabinet | 145.00 | 72.00 |
| William and Mary Kenilworth Oak Refectory Dining Table, with 48 in. x 54 in. top, 8 feet extension, with aprons on two leaves | 75.00 | 48.00 |
| William and Mary Kenilworth Oak 66 inch Sideboard | 90.00 | 50.00 |
| China Cabinet to match | 55.00 | 35.00 |
| Hand-Carved Elizabethan Oak Sideboard, 72 inches long | 210.00 | 160.00 |
| Elizabethan Oak China Cabinet | 115.00 | 70.00 |

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ITCHING TORTURE STOPS

It is unnecessary for you to suffer with eczema, ringworm, rashes and similar skin troubles. A little zemo, gotten at any drug store for 50c, or \$1 for extra large bottle, and promptly applied will usually give instant relief from itching torture. It cleanses and soothes the skin and heals quickly and effectively most skin diseases. Zemo is a wonderful disappearing liquid and does not smart the most delicate skin. It is not greasy, is easily applied and costs little. Get it today and save all further distress.

Zemo, Cleveland.

On to Washington St.

A. BISHOP & CO.
Moved to 12 W. Washington St.
150 Feet West of State Street.

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If you want products of high enough quality to pass The Tribune's censorship, look for this TRIBUNE SIGN—

THIS STORE GIVES
We Sell
Products
Advertised In
The
Tribune
VALUE—QUALITY—SERVICE

"Seven Year Boots"

A customer came to this store yesterday wearing a pair of Martin & Martin Shoes which had served him seven years. He is a man who does not have to wear shoes seven years—or seven days, if he wishes a fresh pair. But these shoes had developed no reason, in seven years, why they should not be worn. This is not an extreme case. Many of our patrons habitually use their Martin & Martin Shoes for four and five years. Buy them, therefore, with a free conscience. You will be indulging yourself in an economy—not an extravagance.

We offer exceptionally good silk hosiery, for men, in our hosiery department, at 50c and upward. Every fashionable shade.

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(Those who cannot visit the stores buy satisfactorily by mail, through our photographs of the season's models and simple fitting chart. Please address the Chicago store.)

The Chicago Tribune.

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SWORN STATEMENT.

Not paid circulation of "The Chicago Tribune" as reported under oath to the United States government under section 4672, of the postal laws and regulations, being the average from April 1, 1915, to Sept. 30, 1915:

Daily 354,520
Sunday 558,396

The above figures are exclusive of all papers which have been wasted, spoiled, returned, duplicated, delivered as complimentary, in exchange, as samples, which were missed or lost, or were late in arriving at their destination, or that remained unsold. They also are exclusive of papers paid for but on which money so paid has been refunded.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1915.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."
—Stephen Decatur.

FOR AN INHERITANCE TAX.

Aside from the broader social considerations which support the principle of an inheritance tax there is much to be said for its practical merits. The cost of collection is not high, and, as Max West, a learned advocate of this tax, points out, is the most convenient of all direct taxes as to the time of payment. Other direct taxes may find the taxed without means of payment. An inheritance tax applies only where and when the means of payment exist.

Other merits from the standpoint of administration are that it leaves comparatively little opportunity for fraud or evasion, that the receipts do not come in all at the same time, but are distributed throughout the entire year, that the returns taken year by year are remarkably constant, and that it is elastic, as an increase in the rate of tax cannot diminish the death rate and the tax itself cannot be shifted.

Mr. West estimates that as a generation is computed to be from thirty-three to thirty-six years, one thirty-third to one thirty-sixth of the private or individual wealth of a country will change hands every year by inheritance, bequests or gifts causa mortis.

Inheritance taxes provide for exemptions, however, and it has been calculated in Massachusetts that one-eighth of the tax will be eliminated by an exemption of \$5,000 and one-fifth by an exemption of \$10,000, and that at least one-fifth of the private wealth of a state should annually be exempted from inheritance taxes, even if the \$10,000 exemption applied to all estates.

The merits from the point of view of administration and revenue and the important social considerations which favor the inheritance tax have appealed to lawmakers not only in our own country, as pointed out yesterday, but in all civilized countries. It exists in Great Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and some other continental countries.

In the Australasian commonwealths it has been highly developed and it is in these advanced democracies that we may find perhaps the most useful analogies.

In the Australasian colonies succession duties are among the chief sources of revenue, the Minnesota tax commission of 1910 reported, and it is to be noted that in some cases the application of heavy progressive rates reveals the purpose not only to obtain revenue but also to break up large fortunes. The rates are progressive in all the colonies, rising to 10 per cent in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, to 13 per cent in New Zealand, and to 20 per cent in Queensland.

The Minnesota report asserts that "It is stated upon the best authority that the institution of private property has not been weakened nor capital driven from the colonies by these progressive taxes. They have given general satisfaction and in almost every instance the rates have been increased after the tax has been in operation for a time."

There probably is no form of taxation which the United States could better afford to add to its permanent system than that upon inheritance, because of its merits from the administrative standpoint, from the standpoint of substantial and reliable revenue, and from that of social benefits.

SPIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A good deal of what is being printed of the plots of German agents in this country is extraordinary. We try to reconcile the reputation of the secret service in Wilhelmstrasse with the behavior of the gentlemen supposedly carrying out instructions from there and have to conclude either that the German secret service is a publicity department or that considerable optimism is being smoked in New York.

It seems to be the habit of German spies in this country to confess everything. It is not necessary to prove anything against them. If they are trapped on the shoulder by an American sleuth—Dr. Watson could handle these cases—they reveal a childlike frankness and betray their instructions and their superiors. They behave not like secret service men but like slaves. It strains the credulity to accept these stories. German activities offensive to the United States have been discovered, but some of the most conspicuous conspirators are either faked or failing or else Wilhelmstrasse is displaying woefully poor judgment in picking agents.

KITTY KELLY AND KEYSTONE COMICS.

It was apparently something of a trial to Kitty Kelly, the recording angel of the motion pictures, to see two Keystone comedies the other day. She betrayed the board of censorship for allowing such outrages—arrogance was too strong a word—to trespass upon her field of vision.

Here was a difficult position. Being a lady, her natural impulse was, of course, to remain oblivious to the robusations antics of Messrs. Arbuckle and Sterling. Being a critic, it was her duty to enlighten the public concerning them.

Various crimes are charged against the two gentlemen on her police blotter. They make, it seems, tremendous jokes about infidelity, and they are guilty of such social laches as falling into rain barrels, throwing pie and paste, and, though she is reticent on this point, they aim occasional kicks at

portions of the anatomy not subjected to such methods of address in polite society.

Doubtless it is confession of a deplorable masculinity, but somehow neither the recital nor the pictorial representation of these offenses moves us to indignation or alarm. We try to tell ourselves that man is the most suggestive of animals and prone to evil as the sparks fly upward. Nevertheless something within us rebels against the elimination by lady censors and lady critics of all the crude gusto of abounding animal nature. Are we all to shudder at the name of Rabelais and take to smelling salts? Are we to be a wholly ladylike nation?

FRENCH CABINET CHANGES.

The French are accustomed to political instability which does not carry governmental instability. The personnel of administration changes overnight, the processes endure. Even in war, with the army in trenches, holding a determined enemy from the heart of the country, the superficial structure of government behind it can come down and be rebuilt without weakening the real strength of the nation. It cannot be reassuring to have cabinet changes from one government going out and another coming in, but the essential importance can be overestimated, and is, for the definite purpose of exaggerating the symptom into one of organic rather than superficial disease.

If Aristide Briand organizes the new government, a man of socialistic tendency, who has been premier, who was an advocate of internationalism, and who came to despair of the practicality of a scheme of general brotherhood as a substitute for egoistic nationalism, will be in charge of the French nation.

The significance of this can be guessed at. The submergence of French socialistic principles to the national need has been made of journalistic. It has stood out even more conspicuously than the submission of the German socialists, probably because there is more publicity given individual thought in Germany than in France. In Germany there have been notable rebels against the military program. From France nothing of protest has been reported.

Nevertheless there has been an unreported but determined war between socialism and church. Considerable has been said of the renewed piety of the French people, of their demonstrative return to the church in black days and of the certainty that hostility at the end of the war was the beginning of it found them.

Evidence of this was sufficient and the heroic services of the church in France claimed the devotion of the French people. How restive the socialists grew under this, whether or not they were reconciled, is not stated, and it is more speculation whether Briand, who certainly is not accepted as a socialist without reservation, was asked to form the government because it was thought he would stabilize conditions.

Briand was the principal author of the measures separating the church and state. He was excluded from the United Socialist party, his theory being against the aloof attitude maintained by the radicals and in favor of an acceptance of conditions so far as they could not from time to time be modified by socialist endeavors in combination with radicals of other parties. He was an opportunist and his value to France now may be that he represents somewhat if inadequately the program of the radicals and also stands for the dominance of the state as against all radicalism, as he proved as premier in breaking the railroad strike.

Whatever particular reasons may be advanced, there remains evident in France, as in Great Britain, a general disquiet and dissatisfaction with the bureaucratic conduct of the war. Disaffection with the armistice is not expressed, but the political management back of the military in both countries is causing concern. The cabinet changes in France and the expected changes in Great Britain indicate this.

The revelation may be of weakness, but the administrative revolution may be towards strength. Neither Germany nor Russia has escaped these administrative changes, if not ministry changes, and at least in the case of Germany they have been in the direction of increased strength.

Editorial of the Day.

GOVERNOR OR GET OUT.

[From the Minneapolis Journal.]
The United States must govern the Philippines or get out. They cannot govern themselves now, whatever they may do after generations of training. The present alternatives are civilized government or anarchy.

The factional strife that ended in the flight of Aguinaldo into the mountains is being revived in the native government of provinces and in the courts and the commission the president is experimenting with. He is playing with fire.

Gov. Gen. Harrison and the other new American officials know almost nothing of the Philippines. The natives appointed to a majority of the commission and as provincial governors and judges are faction leaders, as hostile to the other factions as all are to the United States, and as little able to govern even one of the islands as Aguinaldo was.

The more American government slackens, the more it will be despised and hated, and the more the factions will turn upon and rend one another. The greatest sufferers will be the unhappy majority of the ignorant and helpless people to whom we have given a dozen years of peace and order.

But the United States will suffer the contempt of the world and the retribution of civilization if the president does not return to his senses before riot and bloodshed result.

COMING TO OUR SENSES.

[From the Springfield News-Record.]
A year ago the Illinois Baptist association passed a resolution deploring the agitation for a larger army and navy.

At the association's convention in Aurora this week a similar resolution was defeated.

Simply because the Baptist ministers and laymen have been doing some thinking and reading since last fall. They have discovered that the nations of the world do not act on high principles of morality. They see that treaties are unavailing, that weakness invites invasion, and that might has supplanted the seat of justice.

They are against war just as they always have been against it. They would oppose a war of aggression with all their ability.

But they are convinced that war may be thrust upon us and that we may have to defend our right to national existence.

So it is well for us to prepare for such an emergency, just as the peaceful citizen prepares himself to resist the intrusion of thieves.

A LINE O'TYPE OR TWO.

Motto: How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

THE COAL MAN.

A cooly smelt, the Coolman,
Who comes to fill the bin;
He doesn't teach the kitchen, 'cause
They never let him in.

IN regard to presentation copies, we are recommended to the formula of acknowledgment used by Disraeli: "The Earl of Beaconsfield begs to thank you for your kindness in sending him your book. He will lose no time in reading it." Excellent. But we have seen the lines ascribed to other eminent persons.

THE president's statement that Sec. Redfield is not authorized to speak for him easily classifies as superfluous information.

De Bruchman's Breath.

[From Collier's Weekly.]
In commenting on the right-air problem we should have added that when that east wind comes shrieking in from the haunts of the cold, your true Bostonian gets ventilation by going into the next room and cautiously opening a closet door or bureau drawer. This practice must be taken account of by historians who would understand the Republican party in Massachusetts.

ANOTHER DRINK.

[From the Age, O. Record.]
In obedience to the Federal and insular laws which, with irrefragable allying magisterial, is ever drawing into juxtaposition the beautiful and the ugly, the brave and the evil, and the good and the bad, the people who have been brought up since childhood to be strictly clean about the matter of food, it is a problem where to go to eat and get clean food.

T. writes: "Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dirty places are supported by people who have to eat where prices are low or moderate. And there is practically no choice in some sections of the city for those who cannot afford to pay the higher prices. For a great many people who cannot pay high prices 'boycotting' is out of the question. They are in the hands of fate, anyway, concerning conditions 'behind the scenes'."

At the present time, however, some of which are not aesthetic and others of which are detrimental to health are everywhere in evidence in food establishments. It does not do much good to jump from one, because you must eat, and you will jump into another one that is just as bad.

I remember being in a large kitchen where I saw a cook standing over a hot caldron and the salty sweat was pouring into the soup. The remedy for that is a cooler kitchen. I have been in kitchens where the cook stands with a towel over his head and the steam of the cooking is not dripping sweat into the soup. Most of the practices could be corrected by a little instruction to the cooks.

In New York City an ordinance requires that all cooks and waiters shall be examined. There are 90,000 of them and 15,000 have already been examined. Although the typhoid fever and the group of food handlers have been discovered.

This examination is for a group of diseases which are frequently spread by food. Cooks and waiters are the most likely product to be consumed without further cleansing and sterilizing. If they infect a man's glass of milk with typhoid or his meat with tuberculosis, no subsequent pasteurizing or cooking will save.

LA MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.
[Copyright: 1915: By the Brewster Co.]

Howells was their warm friend and mentor in literature, and was wont to declare that Lady Blanche had the most analytical mind of any woman he had ever known.

Without being beautiful, she was a pretty little woman, with a rosy face framed by thick gold-brown hair, very modest and very shy, altogether singularly attractive. She died suddenly of pneumonia, in 1881, at the age of 35, her husband surviving her until 1890, and while his remains had found a resting place on this side of the Atlantic, hers were taken over to England, and repose beside those of her parents in the family mausoleum at Exton park.

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"The word of denial, and the letter for dry, is the gentleman's name who will never be."

Some curiosity has been expressed as to why Lord Charlemont and several other British lords of the realm who are large land owners should be laboring as ordinary mechanics at from \$10 to \$15 a week.

The peers in question are all of them men who have volunteered for active service at the front, in the army, but who have been rejected as either beyond the age limit or as otherwise medically unfit.

How to Keep Well.

By Dr. W. A. Evans.

Questions pertinent to hygiene, sanitation, and prevention of disease, if matters of general interest, will be answered in this column. Where space will not permit or the subject is not suitable, letters will be personally answered, subject to proper limitations and where a stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Evans will not make diagnoses or prescribe for individual diseases. Requests for such service cannot be answered.

(Copyright: 1915: By Dr. W. A. Evans.)

CLEANLY HABITS.

E. G. writes: "I want to commend you on having published in today's TRIBUNE the article entitled 'Cleanly Habits.' I have often wondered why a city as large as Chicago does not pass ordinances affecting the unclean and vulgar habits of its people."

"I am compelled to eat my lunch in a restaurant every day, except Sunday, and it is with dread I eat most of the time. As I have seen so many waiters and waitresses doing just the things mentioned in the article you publish."

"Recently during the warm days, while eating in a State street restaurant, one of the waiters who was washing out the food was sweating most copiously and he made no attempt to wipe it off, and this sweat dropped into several dishes of food which he served to patrons. I have not been to that place since and cannot go there again, as I will always think of that sight."

"To one who has been brought up since childhood to be strictly clean about the matter of food, it is a problem where to go to eat and get clean food."

T. writes: "Hundreds, perhaps thousands, of dirty places are supported by people who have to eat where prices are low or moderate. And there is practically no choice in some sections of the city for those who cannot afford to pay the higher prices. For a great many people who cannot pay high prices 'boycotting' is out of the question. They are in the hands of fate, anyway, concerning conditions 'behind the scenes'."

At the present time, however, some of which are not aesthetic and others of which are detrimental to health are everywhere in evidence in food establishments. It does not do much good to jump from one, because you must eat, and you will jump into another one that is just as bad.

I remember being in a large kitchen where I saw a cook standing over a hot caldron and the salty sweat was pouring into the soup. The remedy for that is a cooler kitchen. I have been in kitchens where the cook stands with a towel over his head and the steam of the cooking is not dripping sweat into the soup. Most of the practices could be corrected by a little instruction to the cooks.

In New York City an ordinance requires that all cooks and waiters shall be examined. There are 90,000 of them and 15,000 have already been examined. Although the typhoid fever and the group of food handlers have been discovered.

This examination is for a group of diseases which are frequently spread by food. Cooks and waiters are the most likely product to be consumed without further cleansing and sterilizing. If they infect a man's glass of milk with typhoid or his meat with tuberculosis, no subsequent pasteurizing or cooking will save.

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[Copyright: 1915: By the Brewster Co.]

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One of the most notable members of the house of Noel was Sir Andrew Noel, who figures in history as the best looking of the favorites of Queen Elizabeth. The latter, when he ruined himself by his extravagance for her sake, showed no appreciation of his devotion and of the sacrifice of his patrimony to satisfy her royal caprices, dropping him, with the following diatribe upon his name and at his expense:

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The peers in question are all of them men who have volunteered for active service at the front, in the army, but who have been rejected as either beyond the age limit or as otherwise medically unfit.

Unable to serve their country in the field, they have therefore decided to do the next best thing, that is to say, to take an active part, even in the humblest capacity, in manufacturing the munitions used by the British armies at the front against the

him. Therefore, the importance of seeing that cooks and waiters are free from contagion.

Here, then, are three procedures: More cleanly habits; cooler, cleaner kitchens, and examination of waiters. They are not as separate as they seem. Anything which teaches the importance of any one procedure for health and decency indirectly promotes the other two.

WINE TO SEEK INFORMATION.
C. C. writes: "[1] What are the causes of albumen in the water? [2] What does it signify and [3] what are the dangers of it? [4] What is the best way to get rid of it? [5] What does false casts mean? [6] What are its dangers, and [7] how can one get rid of it?"

REPLY.
1. The most important cause is inflammation of the kidneys—Bright's disease.

2. Many cases of Bright's disease cause death in a short time. Some cause death after years. Most cases become chronic; some recover.

3. False casts usually mean stripes of solidified mucus originating in gland tubules. Clinically, they do not mean anything of importance.

You evidently need more information. Can be given in this place. My advice is that you go to the public library and read a few articles on Bright's disease. If you have the disease, you are advised to see a doctor.

Constant Reader writes: "Will you be kind enough to write a brief article on the parathyroid, its location, use, etc., and what diseases would probably be brought on by the above gland being affected? What hospital treatment would be given for the cure of the parathyroid?"

REPLY.
The parathyroid glands are small bodies located on the side of the thyroid gland. Usually there are four of them. When, in the course of operations on the thyroid gland, the parathyroids have been removed, persistent muscular spasms result. In some diseases in which spasms are prominent symptoms there is trouble in the parathyroids. Sometimes trouble in the parathyroids results in overgrowth of the bones. The parathyroids regulate the use of lime by the body. In some cases, when the parathyroids are removed, the body is unable to use lime properly.

PROBABLY NOT ACID IN BLOOD.
L. K. C. writes: "What will stop acid in the blood? The doctors tell me I have acid in my blood. It turns the goods in my stomach to a lumpy color. What kind of food causes acid in the blood? What can be taken to help or cure that acid? It causes gas in the stomach and I have tried everything and suffer awfully."

REPLY.
No acid in the blood is strong enough to affect the gold in your teeth. To neutralize an excessive production of acid by the system one should eat fruits, vegetables and fruits and eat no meats. My guess is that you do not know what your trouble is and that you should have a thorough examination.

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EVERY MAN TO HIS OWN GAME.

(From the Des Moines Register and Leader.)



The Friend of the People.

Letters for this department must be signed with names and addresses of the writers.

MAIL ADDRESSED TO HUSBAND OR WIFE.
Chicago, Oct. 25.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Is it against the postal regulations or any law for a wife to open her husband's mail before he receives it?
C. O. S.

Paragraph 3, section 601, postal laws and regulations, contains the only direct instructions regarding mail addressed to husband or wife, and it reads as follows: "Neither husband nor wife can control the delivery of mail addressed to the other. When so instructed a postmaster must refuse to deliver letters to the husband or wife of a person who has been declared by the court to be insane or to the wife which are addressed to the husband. In the absence of instructions to the contrary the wife's letters should be placed in the husband's box and delivered to him with his own letters, unless they be known to live with him."
D. A. CAMPBELL, Postmaster.

TO HAVE LIGHTING SERVICE SOON.
Chicago, Oct. 24.—(To the Friend of the People.)—I wish to call your attention to the subway beneath the C. M. & St. P. R. R. at Bloomington road and Kimball avenue. The subway is about 300 feet long and unlighted—not even a lantern. For some time there were three or four railroad lanterns hung up on the ceiling. The subway has been wired, I think the work has been completed about two months.
J. T. HURKE.

An incandescent lighting system has been installed in the subway beneath this department, which system will be placed in service at an early date.
Commissioner of Electricity.

SCHOOL STREET SEWER.
Chicago, Oct. 23.—(To the Friend of the People.)—Kindly inform me about sewers between La Verne and St. Clair.

FAVING NORTH LARAMIE AVE.
Chicago, Oct. 23.—(To the Friend of the People.)—When will the paving be laid on North Laramie avenue, from Alameda to Foster avenue, and on Street street, from the Chicago and Northwestern railroad tracks to Cicero street?
HANS SCHROEDER, 4832 Warner avenue.

We have plans made for paving a system of streets in which the following streets are included: North Laramie avenue, between Gunnison and Argyle streets, and Street street, between Alameda and Foster avenue. The improvement will not be made until next year.
EDWARD J. GILBERT, Secretary.

With respect to the Pratt also in the White House made the Red only discover the fact that the attitude of

GAME.

REDFIELD GIVEN
WILSON REBUKE
FOR HIS CLAIMS

Statement by White House Re-
vives Story Secretary Soon
Will Retire from Office.

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)
Washington, D. C., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—
President Wilson administered a severe
rebuke today to Secretary of Commerce
Redfield, and thereby revived speculation
on the possibility that the Brooklyn
manufacturer soon will retire from the
cabinet.

The extraordinary action taken by the
president followed the publication this
morning of statements attributed to Mr.
Redfield to the effect that Mr. Wilson had
"graciously received" the commerce min-
ister's suggestions that protection of
American industry from the "dumping"
of cheap foreign products be accomplished
by amendments of the Clayton anti-trust
law instead of prohibitive import duties.

Statement from Tumulty.
The president, having satisfied himself
that Mr. Redfield made the statements,
then told his secretary of commerce
that only for himself and had no author-
ity to speak for the executive. Then Sec-
retary Tumulty issued the following of-
ficial statement:

"Whatever opinions have been ex-
pressed in this matter are purely personal.
The president has not reached any con-
clusion. He has asked the heads of the
various departments to make a survey of
the general economic and industrial sit-
uation and report to him. On all plans
that have been suggested to meet the eco-
nomic situation that will arise out of the
war the mind of the president is open, and
will remain open until the information he
receives is full and complete in every
way."

Suspicion by Redfield Forces.
Mr. Redfield's ideas on the preventing
of the dumping of foreign products on
the American market have displeased the
White House from the start, as reported
by THE TRIBUNE a fortnight ago. The
secretary of commerce is averse to in-
vestigating tariff agencies for anti-dumping
purposes. The White House favors the
imposition of prohibitive duties to achieve
this end.

Sympathizers with Mr. Redfield express
suspicion of the White House insistence
on the tariff plan. They believe that the
administration favors this scheme because
it would make American manufacturers
happy that a blanket amendment of the
tariff act aimed at dumping will give them
all the protection they need.

The plan now favored by the adminis-
tration is to authorize the customs officials
to place an additional duty of 50 or 60 per
cent on imports of goods dumped on
the American market at prices lower than
prevail in the markets of the exporter.

Pratt Also Is Rebuked.
In a statement supplementing that of
Secretary Redfield Dr. E. E. Pratt, chief
of the bureau of foreign and domestic
commerce, said:

"The question of the tariff has been
raised in connection with the building up
of new industries. The tariff question
was left out of the discussion. We are
not likely to reach any conclusion in such
a discussion."

With respect to the Pratt statement the
White House made the same denial as
that covering the Redfield statement,
only stronger, to the effect that Dr. Pratt
had no business or authority to say
what the attitude of President Wilson
would be and he should remember he was
only an administrative officer."

ROYAL ARCH MASONS ELECT
GRAND CHAPTER OFFICIALS.
Harry W. Harvey of Chicago
Named High Priest, Well Dis-
tinguished Visitors Look On.

Officers were elected at the meeting of
the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons
of Illinois in the Hotel La Salle yesterday.
Three hundred members, representing the
chapters in Illinois, attended the meet-
ing. The officers elected follow:

Grand high priest—Harry W. Harvey, Chi-
cago.
Deputy grand high priest—J. E. Jeffers,
Joliet.
Grand king—A. E. Wood, Gibson City.
Grand scribe—W. C. Sommer, Springfield.
Grand treasurer—George W. Curtis,
Chicago.
Grand secretary—George W. Warrick, Chi-
cago.

Grand chaplain—Charles D. Shumard, Chi-
cago.
Grand sagin of the house—Chas. F. F.
Jewett, Chicago.
Grand principal adjutant—W. Irving Stu-
man, Wheaton.
Grand royal arch captain—Frank Spencer,
Glen.
Grand master of the third veil—C. H. Han-
cock, Peoria.
Grand master of the second veil—A. D. Webb,
Mount Vernon.
Grand steward—C. W. Levenson, Chicago.
Grand sentinel—Charles H. Burdett, Car-
terville.

C. A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich., gen-
eral grand secretary of the general grand
chapter of the United States; C. C. Davis,
past grand high priest of Illinois; and
Joseph E. Dyas, past general grand high
priest of the United States, were visitors.

Plant Quickly It's Fine
Weather for Best
Root Growth

HARDY FLOWER
BULBS
and Plants for Spring
and Early Summer

24 Darwin Tulips, \$1.50
24 separate kinds, \$2.00
24 Tulips, single, \$1.00
24 double, \$1.00
24 Paeonies, distinct, \$3.00
bright colors, \$2.00
24 German Iris, 6 sorts, \$2.00
All above prices
The whole PREPAID \$8.00
Catalogue FREE.
C. A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.
C. A. Conover, Coldwater, Mich.

THE HUB
Henry C. Lytton & Sons
N. E. Corner State and Jackson

Co-ed Thespians in
Barnyard Comedy.

MISS SARAH
MULROY
Photo by
H. H. H.



MISS DOROTHY M. COLLINS
Photo by
H. H. H.

Women of the Neighborhood club
of the University of Chicago will present
a barnyard comedy, "Fowl Play," by
Miss Elsie Johns, a senior, as part of
the annual Thanksgiving spread.
Miss Dorothy Collins, Miss Sarah Mul-
roy, and Miss Mildred Meta Appel
will take part in the cast.

SMYTH SHORN OF HIS POWER
President of Sanitary District Prac-
tically Loses Control as Result
of New Ordinance.

President Thomas A. Smyth of the san-
itary district of Chicago is shorn of his
powers as chief executive officer in an
ordinance adopted yesterday at the weekly
meeting of the drainage board by a
vote of 7 to 1. Charles E. Reading was
the only trustee absent. The other seven
voted unanimously in favor of the mea-
sure, the vote of Mr. Smyth being the only
one against it.

Sues to Halt Sanitary Sewer.
A bill seeking an injunction restraining
the trustees of the sanitary district from
proceeding with the construction of a sewer in
connection with the Calumet-Sag channel and
from leasing \$200,000 in bonds for the im-
provement was filed yesterday by John J. Martell, a tax-
payer. It is asserted that the property to be
benefited is sparsely settled and does not justify
the undertaking.

CHICAGO 'DICK' HELD AS SPY.
John W. Black Spends Two Hours
in Canada Convincing British Of-
ficers He Is Not a War Sleuth.

John W. Black, a detective sergeant at
the Chicago avenue station, who returned
yesterday from Worcester, Mass., with
John W. Glover, 606 North Clark street,
wanted on a charge of wife desertion, was
detained two hours by British army offi-
cers in Canada before he was able to sat-
isfy them he was not a spy.

Baldwin to Try Halpin.
Judge to Sit in Case of Ex-Detec-
tive Chief Is Agreed
Upon.

Judge Baldwin will sit as trial judge in
the case of John J. Halpin, former chief
of detectives, under indictment for bri-
bery and operating a confidence game. The
case will be called tomorrow for the pur-
pose of setting a date.

PRINCETON \$463,000 RICHER
Princeton, N. J., Oct. 28.—Gifts to
Princeton university amounting to \$463,-
000 were announced at a meeting of the
trustees today.

CONFLICT COMES
ON RIVERVIEW
Witnesses Tell Different
Stories of Conference
on Publicity.

Contradictory testimony in regard to a
conversation relating to the records of
Howard Hews as receiver for the River-
view park was given yesterday before
Circuit Judge Windes.

George A. Schmidt, secretary-treas-
urer and manager told of a visit he had
made to the home of Patrick T. Harmon,
manager of the Riverview skating rink.
"When I went to the home of Mr. Har-
mon," said Mr. Schmidt, "Mr. Harmon
said, after showing what purported to be
photographs of certain records of Mr.
Hews, 'It is worth \$25,000 to the park
company not to have these things made
public by having the newspaper set hold
of them and publish the facts.' I said,
'Go ahead and print the story.' That was
about all of our conversation."

When Harmon told the stand he flatly
denied such a statement.

"CHICKEN JOE'S" LAWYERS
ACCEPT THREE ON JURY.
Work of Selecting Panel in Trial of
Man Accused of Slaying War-
den's Wife Drags.

Joliet, Ill., Oct. 28.—[Special.]—Three
jurors were accepted today by the defense
in the trial of "Chicken Joe" Campbell,
negro houseman, charged with the mur-
der of Odette Allen, wife of ex-Warden
E. M. Allen. State's Attorney Robert W.
Martin will probably choose the trio to-
morrow, as their acceptance by the de-
fense only came after each had admitted
to Attorney F. L. Barnett that it would
take the strongest kind of circumstantial
evidence to secure from them a death
penalty. Fifteen veniremen were ex-
cused during the day, four of them per-
manently by the defense. A special ven-
ue will be ordered at the opening of to-
morrow's session.

Arthur B. Cowing, a lifelong friend of
the Allen, sprang the surprise of the
day when he entered his appearance as
counsel of defense. The Joliet attorney
was called by Attorney Barnett at the last
moment.

"Mr. Allen, I want you to understand
I do this because I have been called upon,
and I feel that it is my duty," said Cow-
ing, when he met Mr. Allen in court.
"I would not wish it otherwise," re-
sponded Mr. Allen, as the two men
clashed hands.

'ORPHANT' ASKS
\$3,234 FOR HER
GIRLHOOD TOIL

Antonia Decides Her Five Years
Factory Earnings, Given to
Relatives, Are Hers.

"Little orphan Annie"—of course
you remember her.

Well, the clerks and some newspaper
men in the county building read an-
other "little orphan Annie" story yester-
day. It was a bill filed in the Superior
court by Antonia C. Jacobs, who wants
to call the court's attention to some things
that happened since she was little and
wore her hair in a skimpy pigtail.

Goes to Live with Uncle.
On Feb. 1, 1880, says Antonia in the big
words the lawyers have told her to use,
she went to live at the home of her uncle
and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Amberg.
That was on Antonia's thirteenth birth-
day. Some of the grown folks had ar-
ranged that she was to help with the dish-
washing and sweeping and in return was
to receive her "board and keep."

According to Antonia's bill, things went
on that way for just three months, and
then it was thought best that Antonia
should go to work in a factory.

She kept right on with the dishwashing,
she says—evenings, when the other girls
of the neighborhood were out playing,
and, at Mrs. Amberg's suggestion, turned
over the money she earned to her aunt, to
be kept for her until she was 18.

She Thinks and Thinks.
She has thought about it quite a bit, she
says, and figures that she worked in the
factory fourteen years and gave her aunt
just \$3,234.

She has figured out some other things,
too. In September, 1891, she tells the
court, the Ambergs bought \$1,700 worth
of real estate and used \$247 of Antonia's
money to help pay for it. Two years later,
she says, they bought more real estate
for \$4,700 and used some more of her
money.

In March, 1906, she adds, they bought
two pieces of property for \$8,000—and used
the rest of Antonia's little hoard.
Now Antonia has learned what rents,
profits, interest, and principal are. And
she submits that she would like to have
an accounting and some money.

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CHICAGO STARTS SUIT TO WIPE OUT UTILITIES BOARD

City Drives for Home Rule in
Bill Attacking State Com-
mission's Validity.

Chicago's fight to regain home rule over its public utilities was begun yesterday by Corporation Counsel Folson. He filed in the Circuit court of Cook county a bill asking that the state public utilities commission be wiped out of existence. The bill not only attacked the constitutionality of the law but asserted that there was a defect in its enactment which should erase it from the statutes. In this manner the city has succeeded in beginning the fight on its own battleground. The opening for the attack was the recent order of the utilities commission for improvements in street car service. An ordinary appeal from the order would have had to be entered in the Circuit court of Sangamon county, but Mr. Folson, under an understanding with the city council, seized the bill by the horns by attacking the entire law in the local courts.

Fight on Own Ground.
"This is the opening gun of a 1,000 mile drive for home rule," said Mr. Folson, "and we'll go straight ahead to victory. We've got the enemy on our own battlefield and are sure to win."

In the event that the city succeeds in invalidating the present law it is believed that home rule is assured, for the front that will be put up at Springfield by its advocates in the future will be much stronger than ever before.

Mr. Folson will appear before Judge Baldwin today with a motion for a temporary injunction in reference to the street car service order; there also will be on the battle line James G. Skinner, who has given the subject close study; Charles M. Haft, first assistant corporation counsel, and Ralph G. Crandall, another assistant. Notice of the demand for a temporary writ was served on E. V. Frather, secretary of the utilities commission. Everett Jennings, counsel for the commission, probably will oppose the motion.

Enactment Attack a Surprise.
The attack on the deficiency in the enactment of the law was a surprise. The charge in this connection is that the act was not passed by the senate as required by law and further that what action was taken was after the hour set for adjournment by a joint resolution of the house and senate.

The bill also declares that the provision concerning the appointment of the commissioners with the concurrence of the senate within thirty days of Jan. 1, 1916, was not complied with.

One attack on the constitutionality of the law is a declaration that under the constitution the regulation and control of street railroads is intrusted with plenary powers to the cities and villages in which they are located. It is further alleged that in pursuance of its constitutional and statutory rights the city entered into contract ordinances with the traction companies in 1907 and subsequent years and that these contracts are within the protective clauses of the state and federal constitutions.

The bill also sets forth that the city's right to 33 per cent of the net profits of the companies is a private contract and proprietary right which would be impaired by the enforcement of the service improvement order.

Further attacks on the constitutionality of the act are that it confers judicial powers of the commission, and that it makes the Circuit court of Sangamon county an appellate court.

Distinction

There are several good publications for women, and on the surface they look very similar. But a painstaking analysis will reveal differences which can be clearly classified.

In such an examination the feminine view point is valuable. If this problem comes to you, consult the women of your own household. They may be able to tell you, in regard to a publication, whether

its recipes are practical
its fashions authentic
its fiction interesting and clean
its special articles of any real importance
its editorial policy sound and substantial

Any point of superiority in a magazine becomes important when it is multiplied by a circulation which runs into the hundred-thousands. The elements of distinction in The Designer are recognized and appreciated in more than 350,000 homes.

Standard Fashion Company, N. Y.

THE DESIGNER

is one of the three magazines called by advertising men The Butterick Trio and bought as an advertising unit. The other members of the Trio are The Delineator and The Woman's Magazine. The average monthly net circulation of The Butterick Trio is guaranteed to be in excess of 1,400,000.

The Store for Men
saves customers
time by making
buying easy.
Everything in
Men's Apparel is
grouped within easy
access of each other.

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY ANNEX--The Store for Men

Promptness, courtesy, intelligent attention and regard for the final purchaser's interests animate the sales force of Marshall Field & Company.

We Announce for
This Friday and Saturday the
Greatest Offering We Have Ever
Attempted of

"FIELD STANDARD" SUITS and "FIELD STANDARD" OVERCOATS

AT \$25⁰⁰

For Men, Young Men and
Youths

This October is making
the largest selling record in the
history of our Clothing Sections.
This is due in part to the ever
increasing popularity of this superior
"Field Standard" Clothing.

All of these lines have been materially
strengthened by many late additions of the
newest models, and a more extensive line of
fabrics and patterns than ever before shown.

The majority of men who buy Clothing
in Chicago are shrewd buyers. They are
quick to take advantage of maximum value-
giving. That is why "Field Standard" Suits
and "Field Standard" Overcoats have created
such a widespread demand.

They are superior, at the price, in all points
which constitute good Clothing—fabric, fit,
tailoring and finish. The perfect fitting qual-
ities of our suits are due to the fact that they
may be had in half sizes.

When you pay \$25 for a Suit or
Overcoat, you want the best your
money will buy. We suggest
"Field Standard."

Suits, Third Floor.
Overcoats, Fourth Floor.

Shoes that Emphasize Style and Correctness

Men who demand the highest in comfort, style, service and workmanship, will find here Shoes that seem to have been made with their preferences in mind. Made of tested leathers and strongly fortified where other shoes give way. In addition they are eminently common sense, comfort guarding Shoes; \$4.50 and \$10.00.



Seldom is such a splendid quality sold
regularly at this price

Neckwear at 50c

Self striped and zigzag figured, with plain border of solid color on end. Reinforced with strip down back of scarf which means long service and a minimum of bunching and pulling out of shape. In rich shades of brown, green, red, gray and heliotrope.

Soft and Stiff Cuff Shirts, \$1.25

An Unusual Value.
Desirable patterns, sizes 14 to 16. Shirts that will be economical for business and general wear. Many were priced considerably higher than the present marking.

First Floor.

One of the Special
Values From Our
Athletic Section.

Basket Balls, \$3.50 Each

Regulation size, made of good, heavy quality American pebble grain cowhide, sewed throughout with waxed linen thread, complete with rawhide lace and pure gum bladder.

Fifth Floor.

The Spartan Union Suit

A Product of Our Own Factory
It has the one button closed crotch seat, hinged at the sides.

A perfect fitting garment that has comfort knit right into it. No pulling or straining on the neck or shoulders. It does not bind the body or work open and hump up.

In weights and lengths to satisfy all preferences.

\$2.00, \$2.50,
\$3.00

SECOND FLOOR.

Other Timely Suggestions in Dress Accessories for Fall and Winter

Striped Silk Hose, \$1.00 | Chamois Gloves at \$1.50 | Walking Sticks, \$5 to \$10 | The Colbert Derbies, \$3 | Gold Scarf Pins, \$1.00
Various color combinations in narrow horizontal stripes. Smart natural Chamois. Newly imported Correct. This headwear is worn by many men of particular tastes. Solid Gold Pins set with New fall and winter blocks. stones. An exceptional value.

College men planning to attend the Chicago-Wisconsin football game Saturday afternoon will find it a convenience to lunch in our Men's Grill Room, on the Sixth Floor, tempting luncheon at 11:00-12:15. Our Athletic Section on the Fifth Floor, is a center where college men may congregate on Saturday afternoons and follow the scores, by quarters, of the leading Eastern and Western Intercollegiate Games.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.



By Their Youth-Giving Lines
You Recognize These

Newest Suits and Frocks and Coats Are for Misses

Really, you have little notion to what a charming extent the latest modes may be interpreted in terms of youth until you have seen these collections of misses' apparel.

And as important a factor always, one we especially emphasize today, is the moderate pricing—evidenced here in:

These Seal-Trimmed Broadcloth Suits at \$27.50.

These Velvet "Coated" Frocks of Plaid Taffeta Silk at \$25.

These Winter Sports Coats of Black Plush at \$20.

And These Coats of Corduroy with Beaver at \$30.

The suits of broadcloth boast a new and delightful pocketed skirt and a "chin chin" collar of fur. In blue, green and black—pictured at the extreme right. Priced at \$27.50.

The frocks are charmingly different—an "overcoat" of the velvet in blue or brown is swung over the entire frock, ending in two jaunty points. Pictured at the left center. \$25.

The sports coats are as smart as they are new. Of fine black plush in just the right length for tramping, golfing, and later for skating. Pictured at the right center. \$20.

The corduroy coats have a touch of fur edging the collar and cuffs. A fancy flowered silk lining makes them eminently suitable for afternoon wear. Pictured at the extreme left. \$30.

Fourth Floor, South Room.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.



Featuring Three of Many Splendid
New Styles in

Girls' Winter Coats at \$13.75

Friday and Saturday we set aside as "mothers' and little daughters' day"—and we plan to have a host of the most interesting new things for their selection. And try as we may—

It is not often that coats of this character can be priced so moderately as these at \$13.75, so this is a particularly worth-while opportunity.

Special for little girls of five, six, eight and ten years—coats of corduroy, brown, green and black.

With a round yoke from which flares the full, rippling little coat in most delightful style. At the left center. \$13.75.

Special for big girls of twelve, fourteen and sixteen years—coats of camel's hair cheviot, brown and blue.

The chin collar of fur will delight every girl as will the cleverly placed side pockets. Sketched at the right. \$13.75.

Special for girls big and little, from six to sixteen years—camel's hair cheviot coats with beaver fur.

The fur just edges the collar and cuffs and gives a most modish touch to these smart coats. At the extreme left. \$13.75.

For as little as \$8.75 there are splendid coats of chin-chilla cloth, at \$12.75 coats of camel's hair cheviot, and so on up to exclusive affairs of velvet and of broadcloth, from \$27.50 to \$37.50.

New Frocks of Striped Challis at \$15 Are Deserving of Very Special Mention

Is there anything quite so girlishly pretty as a challis frock? These have sashed overjackets of charmeuse and are striped blue with green or wine color. At the right center. \$15.

Fourth Floor, South Room.

SECTION
GENERAL NE
MARKETS,

NO PLACE
250 BAD
COURT PR

Institutions Over
Judge Plinckney
Are Tied

WHAT OF THEIR

BY HENRY M.
WANTED—A PLACE
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They run away from
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their fathers are dead
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road which leads to Jol
That happens to be e
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present time.

Here's the St
John Worthy school
Bridewell is closed. It
occupied by a hospital fo
and "Gaga" friends." It
places to send young boy
The state school for b
is already overcrowded
more than half from Ch
new buildings are bea
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will not be place there
half the boys who will
the next six months.

The new county an
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Duty of Coun
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for some forty or fifty
There certainly will
for whom no provision
exists.

What is Judge Pinc
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the petition to decla
child and sent him
Jail to await the acti

NO PLACE FOR 250 BAD BOYS; COURT PROBLEM

Institutions Overcrowded and
Judge Pinckney's Hands
Are Tied.

WHAT OF THEIR FUTURE?

BY HENRY M. HYDE.
WANTED—A PLACE TO PUT 250
bad boys, whose parents are no
longer able to handle them.

Judge Pinckney presides in the juvenile court. All the bad boys in the county, under 17, come before him to be tried. About forty times a month he finds a boy so bad that his parents "can do nothing with him." These boys are not quite criminals, but most of them have a good start in that direction. They run away from home. They burn around saloons and poolrooms. Often their fathers are dead. They get drunk and shoot craps in the alleys. They won't work. They steal instead. They don't have that obedience and discipline and punishment mean.

Where to Send Them.
The law calls them "delinquent" children. It provides that they shall be sent to some institution where they can be taught self-control and respect for authority. Often a few months in such a place under proper management will put a boy back on his feet and give him a fresh start.

But suppose the authorities have provided no such institution? What shall the judge do with the forty delinquent boys who come before him each month? To turn them loose is to make certain they will keep on down the road which leads to Joliet.

That happens to be exactly the situation which faces Judge Pinckney at the present time.

John Worthing school for boys at the sidewalk is closed. Its old quarters are tenanted by a hospital for "drunks" and "dope fiends." It never was a decent place to send young boys.

The state school for boys at St. Charles is already overcrowded. It has 600 boys, more than half from Chicago. When the new cottages are heated there may be room for a few more boarders. But there will not be place for the rest of the half the boys who will come into court in the next six months.

The new county and city school for boys which is being built on the seventy-acre site of the Gage farm will not be ready to occupy for six months at the earliest.

Duty of County Board.
It is the duty of the county commission to provide some place to which such boys can be sent. When President Reinberg and his fellow commissioners were asked what they would do about it they threw up their hands. All they could think of was to ask Mayor Thompson to open a part of the old John Worthing school again for the reception of the boys.

Opera Artists in Triangle Feud.



LUCIEN MURATORE
and
MARGUERITE BERZA
CAVALIERI

DeWolf Hopper, N. C. Goodwin, Robert Mantell, and other diligent marrying men of the American stage seem perfectly capable, following a divorce, of keeping out of the artistic company of former wives.

Not so the great figures of modern opera. Here's Lucien Muratore, once the husband of Paris' foremost operatic beauty, Marguerite Berza, of the Opera-Comique, and now the husband of Lina Cavalieri.

Now comes Mr. Campanini and casts Marguerite Berza, when "Monna Vanna" is revived, to be the beautiful singer, who, attired in a single garment, goes by night to the tent of the handsome and victorious soldier—none other than Muratore—to plead with him for mercy for her husband's command.

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Terrible Joe, Blackhand King, a-Shooting Goes

But Bullets Fail to Hit Po-
lice While Lead Pecks
Him in Leg.

END OF "THE DUDE"

Gentle reader, do you think a "black hand" gunman looks like Joe? Has he perhaps, in your mind's eye, a drooping black mustache, a red bandanna knotted about his throat, and dark, nondescript clothes that match the shadows in which you picture him as lurking?

Well, consider the case of Joe Novello. Joe gave the Italian detective squad the happiest half hour it can remember yesterday. He was captured after a running gun fight with detectives on a farm on the far south side, wounded in the leg, brought downtown, and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary—all in the space of a few hours.

Here's How He Dresses.
He is, as any policeman will tell you, the prize "bad man" of Little Italy. And here's his description in the last issue of the police bulletin:

Novello wears a dark blue Johnny Jones hat, heavy-green hushmeas coat, blue serge suit, black oxford shoes, white stockings, white collar, and black bow tie.

So much for your ideas.
The immediate Novello is only 24, but he has been an object of police solicitude for a good many years now. He has been "wanted" for everything from murder to horse stealing. The particular contrast which has been made between the penitentiary had to do with the shooting last spring of Detective Joseph McGuire, who was trying to arrest a friend of Novello's.

Novello's "side kick," John Bovone, was sentenced two weeks ago for that shooting. But Joe didn't like the looks of things at the trial and jumped his bond. He was found guilty and sentenced with Bovone, notwithstanding his absence, and detectives started out to look for him, hoping they wouldn't find him.

Yesterday one of Novello's disgruntled pondsmen, out for revenge, "tipped off" the detective bureau to the fact that Joe was on a farm in Kensington. Sleuths, armed with revolvers, surrounded the farm house. Novello opened fire with three rifles, loaded, the police said afterward, with poisoned dum dum bullets.

The Battle Is Over.
After a fifteen minute battle the besieged man darted out of a door and started to crawl toward the Illinois Central tracks nearby. A bullet struck him in the leg. Several of the detectives ex-pressed a common regret that it had not hit him in the head.

MAYOR 'PANNED' FOR VIOLATION OF CIVIL SERVICE

Russell Whitman Cites Specif-
ic Cases and Asks Forty-
seven Questions.

MERIT LAW DISREGARDED.

Mayor Thompson was challenged yesterday by the Civil Service Re-
form association.

A broadside of forty-seven ques-
tions answerable by "Yes" or "No" were fired at Mr. Thompson in a let-
ter signed by Russell Whitman, president, and R. E. Blackwood, secretary.

"We notice your recent remarks in the press regarding our association," read the letter, "but we observe that the specific statements of fact we have made concerning the record of your administration in civil service matters have not been cleared up only by specific answers to specific questions."

The questions are:
Is it true, as stated in our letter of Oct. 4, 1915, to the city council that between April 26, 1915, and Sept. 1, 1915, 1,058 temporary appointments were made?

Is it true that you approve of this action of the civil service commission?

Is it true that you recall it with the following language of the statutes: "The prevention of the stoppage of public business or to meet extraordinary exigencies the head of any department or office may, with the approval of the commission, make temporary appointments to remain in force not exceeding sixty days, and only until regular appointments under the provisions of this act can be made?"

Is it not true that Clarence D. Blachly, on your personal order and contrary to the provisions of the department, was discharged after his probation period expired without a hearing, in violation of section 12 of the civil service law?

Is it not true that the addition of a day to the probation period is of no importance, how do you construe the ruling of the civil service commission in the case of Francis D. Hanna, who had served exactly the same number of days as Blachly, and in whose case the commission refused to approve the attempted discharge on probation. Why does not the same ruling apply to Blachly as to Hanna?

Chosen to Lead State Suffragists.



MRS. H.M. BROWN

OPHELIA BALKS AT COFFIN TASK

Miss Foster Refuses to Be
Tucked Away in Casket
with "Ad" Label on It.

Miss Margaret Foster last night revealed one modern improvement which Mr. Alexander Light tried to invoke in his interpretation of "Hamlet." As carried out in rehearsals, Miss Foster as "Ophelia" was buried in a \$200 gray brookcloth casket, trimmed with silver knobs and handles and bearing the silver plate.

Miss Foster uncovered the innovation when she made public her resignation from the production which for the second time failed to appear on the boards at the Central Music hall. Mrs. Harriet Martin Snow, manager of the theater, literally "put the light out."

"My respect for Mr. Light's talent," said Miss Foster, "suffered a distinct shock when I found that I, as Ophelia, was to be buried in a \$200 modern up to date casket furnished by a casket company that was paying for the advertisement."

"I realized that Mr. Light had not retained me entirely for my ability to interpret Ophelia, but rather to furnish a public demonstration for one of his advertisers."

"Can you imagine Ophelia being buried in a beautiful casket for forty minutes waiting for the cue to be carried on. I almost fell asleep. Of course the casket was only borrowed, because when Mr. Light interred me in it he placed newspapers under my slippers so that the silk lining of the coffin would not be soiled."

FULL SUFFRAGE, NO OTHER ISSUE, PLAN OF WOMEN

Mrs. Brown, New Illinois Lead-
er, Says Wet and Dry Prob-
lem Will Be Avoided.

EQUAL VOTES—THAT IS ALL.

BY E. O. PHILLIPS.
Peoria, Ill., Oct. 28.—(Special.)—Full franchise for Illinois women, preferably by way of a constitutional convention and without any wet or dry strings attached, is the definite determination of the organized suffragists of the state.

This is to be the policy of the new president, Mrs. Harrison M. Brown of Peoria, and undoubtedly of the new state board of directors.

Mrs. Brown will be elected formally, as the successor of Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, before the Illinois Equal Suffrage association convention adjourns Saturday. Mrs. Brown was nominated without opposition from any source today.

"If I am elected," Mrs. Brown modestly suggested the subjunctive, "I shall mail a meeting of the new board to be held in Chicago probably next Tuesday. The board will adopt a definite, billigerent, and, I believe, a winning program. The new administration will be for understanding votes for women in Illinois and by the shortest and most available route."

Is for One Issue Only.
The president-to-be, who classes as one of the most adept, skillful, and diplomatic politicians among the women who have fought for the vote in Illinois, does not commit herself personally to the constitutional convention proposition. That, as she explains, is a matter for the new board of directors to determine. There is no doubt about what the result will be Tuesday.

The women who are committed to a straight away fight for constitutional suffrage in Illinois, and this includes practically all of them in Peoria, do not feel that such a policy conflicts at all with the campaign of the national congressional union, which is to be made by congressional districts all over the nation in behalf of the Shaftsbury amendment.

Decline Temperance Bait.
The main chance of the women who hold the leadership in this convention is to separate the wet and dry question from the suffrage issue.

Mrs. Trout, in making the president's annual address tonight, her last official utterance as president, stated the Illinois situation from an organization viewpoint, in this declaration:

SNARED

A Slick Detective Outslicks a Slicker

The next time Charles Blank (yes, that's his real name) of New York talks to an expressman he will have his fingers crossed.

Blank, mind you, is something of a city slicker himself—experienced in the ways of the world, and all that. Being a denizen of Broadway, he would have laughed in your face yesterday morning if you had told him that a hick town like Chicago could show him anything new. But yesterday afternoon he was a sadder and wiser man.

He Wires a Tip.
It happened thus:
Two weeks ago P. D. O'Brien, captain of detectives, was requested by Inspector Gresh to arrest Charles Blank, a New York man, who, said Paulot, was wanted for grand larceny and had sent a trunk "addressed Mrs. C. C. Blank, care Adams Express company, your city."

The case was turned over to Detective Sergeant Birmingham. Birmingham found the trunk, but no Blank. The trunk was to be held until called for.

Finally an order came to deliver the trunk at 910 Webster avenue. That was the end of the matter.

FALLS INTO POLICE TRAP, CAUGHT AS BLACKHAND.

Italian Captured When He Calls
for \$500 Package Demanded of
South Water Street Merchant.

Tony Madoli of 1156 Sedgwick street, an alleged "black hand," was arrested last night for attempting to extort money from South Water street commission merchant.

Detectives Bernaschi and Riccio, who captured Madoli in the doorway of the merchant's place of business, refused to tell the latter the means that answered the writer of the letter, and arranged for the payment of the money.

"Put the money in a cigar box," were the instructions to the merchant, "and place it in the doorway of your store at 8 o'clock Thursday night, Oct. 28. I will come and get it. Don't tell this to the police, or you will be killed. Do as you are told or take the consequences."

The box, containing stage money, was placed in the doorway, and the detectives, who were secreted in the basement, waited for the extortioner to come.

The Grocers and Druggists who carry advertised goods always have the cleanest, freshest, choicest stocks. Look for this TRIBUNE SIGN—



"FRESH AIR" CARS MONDAY.
The fresh air car on the elevated lines is in use next Monday. The car will have no windows glass and no heat and a fresh air field can shiver to his heart's content. The experiment will be tried on three trains running from Jackson park north and three trains from Howard avenue south on Monday morning from 9 to 10 o'clock.

T & Co.
Lines
Frocks
Misses
what a charm-
interpreted in
these collections
ne we especially
witnessed here in:
\$50.
Cafeta Silk at \$25.
at \$20.
er at \$30.
and delightful
collar of fur. In
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an "overcoat" of
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silk lining makes
moon wear. Pic-
T & Co.
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extreme left. \$13.75.
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of broadcloth, from
allis at \$15
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pretty as a chaffin
charmeuse and are
the right center. \$13.

PICK SUFFRAGE CHAIRMAN.

New York, Oct. 28.—The National American Woman Suffrage association announced today that Mrs. Madell McCormick of Chicago, chairman of the congressional committee, had completed arrangements to have the woman suffrage amendment sponsored in the Sixty-fourth congress by Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, chairman of the senate committee on woman suffrage, and Congressman Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming.

WATERMAN'S HOUSEKEEPER

TELLS OF BEING EJECTED.

Mrs. Kate O'Connor, former house-keeper for Arba N. Waterman, left Mercy hospital yesterday to testify in Judge Dolan's court against Mr. and Mrs. George Roberts and Frank Watts, caretakers in the Waterman home, who were charged with having injured Mrs. O'Connor in ejecting her from the house a month ago.

The three defendants, who had stopped at "Hallelujah" and "Erase the Lord," submitted themselves to court discipline long enough to tell Judge Dolan the men in each. The jury found the woman not guilty.

RESERVE B

SOON TO

Terms of Three in
End Jan. 1; Re
Choice in C

Blankets are being sent to member banks in the federal system preparatory to the election of directors for each of the reserve banks. The reserves within the next thirty days will elect the terms of three years on Jan. 1 next, and

In the seventh district which is located in Ch Reynolds, president of and Commercial Nations will be nominated and as a director in class A. election last year the class A drew lots to determine term of each. In Reynolds' term was d

year, that of J. B. Ford and E. L. Johnson of Iowa. Mr. Reynolds is the only term expires, and his term a period of three years, January, as will be the rector elected from the Of the three class briefly may be described agricultural and comm

Method of Election. The method of election follows: The directors of the bank choose an elector to be transmitted to the chair of directors of the federal reserve board. Each

Each bank makes one nomination to class A and class B and these nominations are submitted before the meeting. The choice for directors is then counted in Washington and the reserve board is elected.

The nominations for the individual members of the reserve bank are sent to C. B. E. The chairman of the board of the reserve bank. Within

has completed the list
will be submitted to
turn have fifteen days
Studebaker
The Studebaker plan
stock at 110 to pay
company is reported
surplus earnings did
ket favorably, and
158 against the high

According to annual reports, earnings for the corporation's earnings for the year ended June 30, 1934, at a rate of 25 per cent on the outstanding common stock. Earnings of 25 per cent on the common stock amounted to \$2,944,500.

about 13 per cent for
The street construe
sell stock in the fa
earnings to be an eff
present temporary p
easier for the ma
withdrawal of war-
present growth of bus

Chicago Railw

The voting trustees of the Chicago Railways company met and reflected their views as follows: Charles A. Blair, R. G. Chapman, R. W. Hosmer, Arthur B. Jones, S. John M. Roach.

The board will meet at the election of officers that Henry A. Blair

Admitted
The New York state
admitted the following
Alaska Juneau Ge
13,967,330 capital s

Missouri Pacific
1,335,000 Columbia
ificates of deposit
mortgage 5 per cent
American Coal Pro
urities, \$538,000 co
Cleveland and Pitt
any, \$1,222,050 spe
erment stock.
Union Pacific Rail

The Laclede Gas
 reports for the nine
 months follows:
 Gross earnings
 Expenses
 Net income
 Money and

Money rates in Ch...
er cent on collate...
commercial paper, a...
the counter. New...
\$10c discount. Ch...
ere \$56,374,852.

Dividend
The Champion M...
ared a \$2 divid...
The Liggett & Me...

declared the regular
3 per cent on com-
sec. 1 to stock of
The New Jersey
the regular quarter-
dividend, payable Nov.
1.
A quarterly dividend
will be paid Nov. 24 by
the company to preferred

NOV. 3. 1951
The Rosenbaum

RESERVE BANKS SOON TO ELECT NEW DIRECTORS

Terms of Three in Each District
End Jan. 1; Reynolds Is
Choice in Chicago.

Bankers are being sent out to all the member banks in the federal reserve system preparatory to the annual election of directors for each of the twelve federal reserve banks. The result will be known within the next thirty days. In each district the terms of three directors will expire on Jan. 1 next, and the election at this time is to fill them. At the inaugural of the seventh district, the bank of which is located in Chicago, George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National bank, probably will be nominated and elected to serve as a director in class 1. At the inaugural in class 2, the directors will determine the length of term of each. In this manner Mr. Reynolds' term was designated for one year, that of J. P. Morgan for three years, and E. L. Johnson of Iowa for three years. Mr. Reynolds is the only member whose term expires, and his election will be for a period of three years beginning next January, as will be the case with all directors elected from this time on.

Of the three class B directors, who may be described as representing agricultural and commercial interests, A. H. Vogel of Milwaukee will retire, and the class C directors appointed by the federal reserve board at Washington E. C. Meredith of Iowa will retire.

Method of Electing Directors.
The method of electing reserve directors follows: The directors of each member bank choose an elector, whose name is submitted to the chairman of the board of directors of the federal reserve bank of the district. Each member bank also makes one nomination for director of class A and class B respectively. The elector is then submitted to the electors before mentioned, who in turn indicate their choice for directors. The ballots are counted in Washington by the federal reserve board.

Some of Mr. Reynolds' friends say he was indifferent about standing for reelection, but since the bank represents the largest in the west and the reserve system is not yet fully established he acquiesced in the suggestion that it would not appear well for him to retire at this time.

The limitations for directors made by the individual member banks in this district are sent to C. H. Borwer, chairman of the board of directors of the reserve bank. Within fifteen days after he has completed the list of nominations it is submitted to the electors, who in turn have fifteen days to ballot.

Studebaker Has a Fall.
The Studebaker plant of making common stock at 110 to pay off notes, when the company is reported to have such large surplus earnings did not strike the market favorably, and the price melted to 95 against the high price of 188 the previous day. The close was at 161, 3 points above the low.

According to announcements, which have been current for some time, the corporation's earnings this year are at the rate of 25 per cent on the common shares. The outstanding common is \$27,500,000. Earnings of 25 per cent on this would be about \$6,875,000, and the notes to be retired amount to \$2,944,500, or less than half the reported year's profits, leaving about 13 per cent for the common stock.

The street construed the proposition to sell stock in the face of such reputed earnings to be an effort to capitalize the present temporary prosperity and make it easier for the management after the withdrawal of war orders to which the present growth of business is attributed.

Chicago Railways Directors.
The voting trustees of the stock of the Chicago Railways company met yesterday and reflected the old board of directors as follows: Charles C. Adams, Henry A. Blair, R. G. Chandler, John A. Chapman, R. W. Hosmer, Edward S. Hunter, Arthur B. Jones, Seymour Morris, and John M. Roach.

The board will meet next Tuesday for the election of officers and it is expected that Henry A. Blair will be re-elected president and chairman of the board, and Frank L. Hupp secretary. Mr. Blair is a mobile accident last July. He is expected to return to Chicago within a fortnight.

Admitted to List.
The New York stock exchange has admitted the following securities to list: Alaska Juneau Gold Mining company, \$1,000,000 common stock; Union Pacific Railroad company, \$58,500,000 common stock; and Union Pacific Railroad company, \$58,500,000 common stock.

Laclede Gas Earnings.
The Laclede Gas Light company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 as follows:

Money and Exchange.
Money rates in Chicago today at 4 1/2 per cent on call money, 3 1/2 per cent on commercial paper, and 4 1/2 per cent on the counter. New York exchange sold at 80 1/2 discount. Chicago bank clearings were \$24,748,822.

Dividends Declared.
The Champion Mining company has declared a \$2 dividend. The Liggett & Myers Tobacco company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

The New Jersey Zinc company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Nov. 10 to holders of record Nov. 1.

A quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent will be paid Nov. 24 by the Pressed Steel Car company to preferred stockholders of record Nov. 1.

The Rosebush company declared the

BAROMETER OF THE MARKET Average of Closing Prices of Twenty Leading New York Stocks.

| Thursday, Oct. 28 | Friday, Oct. 29 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 89.11 | 89.11 |
| Wednesday, Oct. 27 | 89.11 |
| Net gain for the day | -.80 |
| Recent course | |
| Oct. 26 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 25 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 24 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 23 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 22 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 21 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 20 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 19 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 18 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 17 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 16 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 15 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 14 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 13 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 12 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 11 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 10 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 9 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 8 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 7 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 6 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 5 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 4 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 3 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 2 | 89.11 |
| Oct. 1 | 89.11 |

FINANCIAL NEWS NOTES.

The Wisconsin railroad commission has authorized one Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway to guarantee payment of \$800,000 first mortgage gold bonds for the Chicago Union Station company for the erection of the new station.

Stockholders of the William T. O'Connell company of New York, voted to increase the share capital from \$600,000 to \$1,500,000. Under the new arrangement the stock will consist of \$1,000,000 preferred and \$500,000 common.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Atchafalaya, Toiyabe and Santa Fe, Oregon Mills of New York was elected a director to fill the place of Thomas P. Fowler, deceased. Other retiring directors were re-elected.

Directors of the International Nickel company are scheduled to meet next Monday for action on the common dividend. Wall street believes the distribution will be at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Imports of gold in the last ten months have been \$25,000,000, and it is estimated that for the full year the imports will reach \$40,000,000.

The production of the Grange Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power company in September amounted to 1,400,000 pounds of copper.

The F. F. Goodrich company is reported to be turning out close to 14,000 automobiles a day.

regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1.

The Consolidated Gas company declared a stock dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, placing the stock on a 7 per cent basis.

Chicago Great Western.
For September—Decrease.
Total operating revenue—\$1,561,100
Total operating expenses—\$1,541,000
Net income after taxes—\$20,100

For year ended June 30—1915.
Operating revenue—\$12,108,154
Operating expenses—\$11,528,575
Net operating revenue—\$579,579

For year ended June 30—1914.
Operating revenue—\$11,528,575
Operating expenses—\$11,000,000
Net operating revenue—\$528,575

For year ended June 30—1913.
Operating revenue—\$11,000,000
Operating expenses—\$10,500,000
Net operating revenue—\$500,000

For year ended June 30—1912.
Operating revenue—\$10,500,000
Operating expenses—\$10,000,000
Net operating revenue—\$500,000

For year ended June 30—1911.
Operating revenue—\$10,000,000
Operating expenses—\$9,500,000
Net operating revenue—\$500,000

For year ended June 30—1910.
Operating revenue—\$9,500,000
Operating expenses—\$9,000,000
Net operating revenue—\$500,000

For year ended June 30—1909.
Operating revenue—\$9,000,000
Operating expenses—\$8,500,000
Net operating revenue—\$500,000

For year ended June 30—1908.
Operating revenue—\$8,500,000
Operating expenses—\$8,000,000
Net operating revenue—\$500,000

For year ended June 30—1907.
Operating revenue—\$8,000,000
Operating expenses—\$7,500,000
Net operating revenue—\$500,000

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS

| Stock | High | Low | Close |
|----------------|------|------|-------|
| Alaska Juneau | 2.00 | 1.75 | 1.75 |
| Alaska Pacific | 1.00 | .75 | .75 |
| Alaska Steam | 1.00 | .75 | .75 |
| Alaska Tug | 1.00 | .75 | .75 |
| Alaska Tug | 1.00 | .75 | .75 |
| Alaska Tug | 1.00 | .75 | .75 |
| Alaska Tug | 1.00 | .75 | .75 |
| Alaska Tug | 1.00 | .75 | .75 |
| Alaska Tug | 1.00 | .75 | .75 |
| Alaska Tug | 1.00 | .75 | .75 |

SHARP DECLINES IN WAR STOCKS

Foreign Conditions Dominate New York Market; Rallyes Near Close.

Total sales of stocks, 1,200,000 shares. Total sales of bonds (par value), \$4,500,000.

New York, Oct. 28.—Foreign affairs asserted some of their former prominence today, the fall of the French ministry being attended by further vague peace rumors and consequent speculations in many of the so-called war stocks.

There was a succession of "dips" or declines after the irregular opening, each being succeeded by feeble rallies. The most effective selling movement was in the early afternoon, prices then being at their lowest.

Among the extreme losses of the day, which were appreciably shaded at the end, were Studebaker, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Bethlehem Steel, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Baldwin Locomotive, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; and the second preferred 5 to 7; Willamette, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; General Motors, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; and United States Steel, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

United States Steel furnished ammunition for the short interest during the greater part of the session, but was rubbed forward in the usual fashion in the final dealings, making up most of its loss of 1 1/2.

No sales of Bethlehem Steel common were reported until the end, when the first quotation of 5 1/2 showed a decline of 1/4 from the preceding day's close. From that figure the stock moved steadily in leaps of five to ten points, making up all its loss.

Foreign exchange was distinctly better, sterling making up much of the early week's decline, with improvements in francs and lire.

Bonds were far less active than stocks, foreign offerings showing a marked diminution. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Merchandise paper, 98 1/2 per cent. Sterling, 90 days bill, 4 1/2; 60 days bill, 4 1/2; 30 days bill, 4 1/2. Cable, 6 1/2. Mark, 12 1/2.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.
United States 2s, registered, 97 1/2
United States 3s, coupon, 97 1/2
United States 4s, registered, 100 1/2
United States 4s, coupon, 100 1/2
United States 5s, registered, 100 1/2
United States 5s, coupon, 100 1/2

CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES
(Stocks not traded yesterday.)

Alaska Juneau, 1.75; Alaska Pacific, .75; Alaska Steam, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75.

Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75.

Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75.

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SHARP DECLINES IN WAR STOCKS

Foreign Conditions Dominate New York Market; Rallyes Near Close.

Total sales of stocks, 1,200,000 shares. Total sales of bonds (par value), \$4,500,000.

New York, Oct. 28.—Foreign affairs asserted some of their former prominence today, the fall of the French ministry being attended by further vague peace rumors and consequent speculations in many of the so-called war stocks.

There was a succession of "dips" or declines after the irregular opening, each being succeeded by feeble rallies. The most effective selling movement was in the early afternoon, prices then being at their lowest.

Among the extreme losses of the day, which were appreciably shaded at the end, were Studebaker, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Bethlehem Steel, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Baldwin Locomotive, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; and the second preferred 5 to 7; Willamette, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; General Motors, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; and United States Steel, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

United States Steel furnished ammunition for the short interest during the greater part of the session, but was rubbed forward in the usual fashion in the final dealings, making up most of its loss of 1 1/2.

No sales of Bethlehem Steel common were reported until the end, when the first quotation of 5 1/2 showed a decline of 1/4 from the preceding day's close. From that figure the stock moved steadily in leaps of five to ten points, making up all its loss.

Foreign exchange was distinctly better, sterling making up much of the early week's decline, with improvements in francs and lire.

Bonds were far less active than stocks, foreign offerings showing a marked diminution. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

Merchandise paper, 98 1/2 per cent. Sterling, 90 days bill, 4 1/2; 60 days bill, 4 1/2; 30 days bill, 4 1/2. Cable, 6 1/2. Mark, 12 1/2.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.
United States 2s, registered, 97 1/2
United States 3s, coupon, 97 1/2
United States 4s, registered, 100 1/2
United States 4s, coupon, 100 1/2
United States 5s, registered, 100 1/2
United States 5s, coupon, 100 1/2

CLOSING BID AND ASKED PRICES
(Stocks not traded yesterday.)

Alaska Juneau, 1.75; Alaska Pacific, .75; Alaska Steam, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75; Alaska Tug, .75.

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The Tribune Investors' Guide

Answers to inquiries are based upon information which THE TRIBUNE believes reliable, fair, and unprejudiced, but beyond the exercise of care in securing such information THE TRIBUNE assumes no responsibility.

Inquiries must bear the signature and address of writer in order to receive attention. Answers thought to be of public interest will be published. If an answer is not of general interest it will be mailed provided stamp is inclosed for that purpose.

United Drug.
A. E. B.: The United Drug company of Boston is a holding corporation. It owns the stock of the New Jersey corporation of the same name, also of a similar corporation in Canada and of the F. L. Daggett company. Now a plan is under way to merge the company with the Louis K. Liggett company, already affiliated, and to take in the Riker-Hegeman company.

The drug company was formed in 1911 and has paid preferred dividends of 2 per cent at a year ever since. On common stock it has been paid for some years. In September, 1914, the dividend was paid in scrip. This scrip was redeemed with 6 per cent interest on Sept. 1 last. All these stocks are considered speculative, as only incomplete information is obtainable.

Barney & Smith.
J. B. D.: The Barney & Smith company went into the hands of a receiver in June 1913, as the result of losses sustained in the Ohio floods in March of that year. The receivers have operated the plant since then and have paid part of the debts. Last May a reorganization plan was formed under which the \$200,000 of bonds outstanding were to be paid in cash and the \$200,000 of preferred stock and \$200,000 of common were to be exchanged for smaller amounts of stock in the new company. This plan has not been carried out as yet. The receiver reported profits from June 23, 1913, to March 31, 1915, \$314,300; bond interest, \$177,222; surplus, \$137,108.

Inter Ocean Oil.
F. A. S.: The Inter Ocean Oil company has headquarters at Baltimore, Md., and elsewhere. It also controls an asphalt plant and a steamship line. It has outstanding \$1,200,000 of stock, two-thirds of which is common, about one-fourth second preferred, and the rest, \$300,000, 7 per cent cumulative first preferred. Dividends of 3 1/2 per cent each were paid on first preferred in 1914 and April, 1915. The company is independent.

S. O. N. Y.
S. O. N. Y. is a company organized in 1911 for the purpose of acquiring and operating oil properties in the United States and foreign countries. It has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil Subsidiaries.
The Standard Oil company has a number of subsidiaries, including the Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of Indiana, Standard Oil of New York, and Standard Oil of Ohio.

Standard Oil of California.
The Standard Oil of California company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of Indiana.
The Standard Oil of Indiana company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of New York.
The Standard Oil of New York company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of Ohio.
The Standard Oil of Ohio company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of Texas.
The Standard Oil of Texas company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of Virginia.
The Standard Oil of Virginia company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of West Virginia.
The Standard Oil of West Virginia company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of Wyoming.
The Standard Oil of Wyoming company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of Montana.
The Standard Oil of Montana company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of North Dakota.
The Standard Oil of North Dakota company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of South Dakota.
The Standard Oil of South Dakota company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of Nebraska.
The Standard Oil of Nebraska company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of Kansas.
The Standard Oil of Kansas company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of Oklahoma.
The Standard Oil of Oklahoma company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

Standard Oil of Colorado.
The Standard Oil of Colorado company has a capital of \$1,000,000 and has paid dividends of 3 1/2 per cent on its common stock.

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BOWLING ALLEYS—6; F
margin; fully equipped; ce
b. A. J. Co., Westing
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BUSINESS, BUY AND SE
Truach, 157 N. Dearborn
CASINO—MIRIA AND
doing fine business;
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CANDY, POPCORN, ICE C
and the best
CANDY, CIGAR, AND SO
living rooms; rent \$12. 2
CAPITAL—WE HAVE CL
ready to acquire and
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Central is
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season for selling other inter-
est eight years. 185 W. Chicago
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sale 211 Human Lane, L
CLEANING AND PRESSI
For Sale. For Sale. For
cash or easy terms to resp
Lake Park, Ariz.

COLORED, TAILORING S
cation West Side; good
with or without stock. Add
CHINA 12 DECORATING
China 12; 12; 12; 12; 12;
100, Tyburne.

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Offered. Store For Sale
neighborhood. 1200 N. 12th
butter, and eggs; strictly ca
average over \$40. per year
other interests that may

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cans for cash. 2416 N. Ash

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be had cheap if taken
Ashtabuck, Ohio

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4 living rooms and bath
PERRIN, Mrs. Gustafson

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bus, 6 crns., must sell at c

DELIVERY BUSINESS
have a must
ery vans for QUICK DELIV
sensible. Call and see the

12 Michigan-av.
DRUG STORE - LIVE W
for corner, at a bargain.

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DRUG STORE FOR S
Pharmacy. Oakland 37
Michigan-av.

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easy terms, or exchange
Wentworth-av.

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1000 sq. ft. cor. of 9th & 10th
1st. Invest. \$3,000. Address 21
1st St. S. E.
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—each business; go-
ing. Address 219 1st St. S. E.
DRY GOODS, GENTS' FU-
NISHING—3508 N. Huron
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10th St. S. E. 1000 sq. ft.
capacity; for general use
a bargain. Address F 8
GARAGE, MACH. SHOP
—best loc. best loc. on
10th St. S. E. 1000 sq. ft.
GROCERY STORE—NOR-
thwest loop, in present &
years. Death ransom for
not run it; annual gross
\$10,000 to 12,000. Selling
\$10,000 cash and time buy-
ers. N 10th St. &
800 N. Cla-
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GROCERY AND MARKET
business, no agents; have
dress R 805. Tr.
GRO. MARKET—S. S.
cash weekly; sell fixtures
and 4548
GROCERY—WITH FOU
rent only \$2. Owner
MA—H. C. NIMICK & CO
GROCERY FOR SALE
of death; new stock; co
tal. 4784 N. Clark.
GROCERY FOR SALE
cash grocery; sell 120
past cov. of list and Pro
GROCERY AND MKT.
business; particulars
HARDWARE STORE—
growing business; barg
TR
HOLERSHOEING SHC
Grove-av. rear; bargain

HOTEL - FOR SALE - 60 rooms steam heat, billiard, and bowling. Gross income \$3000; will sacrifice cash must be sold 10 days. \$1000. Agency in advance \$50. Tribune.

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Absolutely Modern, well
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Hotel, family. 60 rooms
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hotel; best ref. Add.

100

A vertical strip showing the fore-edge of a book. The text 'THE HISTORY OF THE' is visible on the left side, oriented vertically. The strip shows the thickness of the book and the texture of the paper.

10

A vertical strip showing the binding edge of a book. The left side is a light-colored, textured surface, possibly paper or cloth, with a small number '6' visible. The right side is a dark, textured surface, likely the book's cover or binding material. The strip is oriented vertically.

PREPAREDNESS

Is the Burning Question of the Hour

Nearly all intelligent people have come to realize that we must devise means of national defense if our republic is to endure. Very few people have any idea how this is to be accomplished.

It is almost impossible to obtain any enlightenment upon the subject because army officers have been forbidden to educate the public, as this would interfere with the designs of politicians against the annual appropriation bills.

To supply much needed information The Tribune has recalled its military correspondent, MR. HENRY J. REILLY, from the battlefields of Europe.

Mr. Reilly's military career began in 1899 as a private in the New York National Guard.

In 1900 he was appointed to West Point, from which he graduated in 1904.

From 1904 until 1912 he served in the United States army, seeing service both in this country and in the Philippines. He also traveled upon special missions throughout eastern Asia, during which he studied the military systems of various countries for the government, but according to war department custom, his reports were withheld from the public.

In 1912 he resigned from the army to become special foreign correspondent of The Tribune. He traveled in Central and South America and reported the early part of the Mexican civil war. During the last year he has been at the front with the Belgian, French, English, Austrian and German troops. He has also studied their methods at the centers of government.

Thus he adds to the fullest knowledge of the

methods of the greatest foreign powers an intimate knowledge of the United States army, the National Guard, and three years' experience in journalism.

He knows which of the European methods can be transplanted to American soil. He will be quick to detect quack plans put forward to deceive the public and lull it into a false security.

AS HE WILL HAVE TO GO TO WAR if war comes, he has a special interest in the establishment of a system that will give the American army a chance to win.

Since he is no longer in the regular service he is beyond the spiteful attacks which have been visited upon regular army officers who sought to improve the service.

In addition to the daily and Sunday articles upon Preparedness Mr. Reilly will conduct an Answer to Questions column, in which he will answer those who wish to have special points explained to them, either upon the general subject of national preparedness for war or upon the details of tactics and drill for national guardsmen or civilians.

Every Sunday he will conduct a weekly review of the war.

He is the only military man who is personally acquainted with the conditions in the different war zones, so his weekly review will be the most authoritative in the country. He will also answer questions relating to the conduct of the war and to the organization of the armies, equipment of the troops, style of tactics used, and will give all military information that is desired.

**Mr. Reilly's Articles on Defense Will Begin
Next Sunday and Continue Sunday and Daily**

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Over 500,000
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VOLUME L

PL

STRANGE
OF VOOR
TOLD BY

Went Into Tra
to Pay for Dr
Theory S

LEFT ONLY \$

Startling stories, wh
cate Franklin R. Vo
street war broke for
the door of his Hy
last Saturday night,
transitory insanity
police yesterday.
At the same time th
Leonard Buck, the be
keeper, and Adele R
suspected of complicit
tragedy, fell to the gr

Finances at
A detective made a
tion concerning the
bees' financial fortune
supplied a possible m
"I made an exam
of Mr. Voorhees' fin
tective, "and I have
cent he had in the
night was \$1 in bank
The police also lea
suffered a fainting
day-before the killing.
Still other developm
ster up the suicide the

Friend Cites P
H. Bernhardt, the
the first to advance
Voorhees was a suffer
ration

"On Thursday night
Mr. Bernhardt said,
Voorhees for several
undoubted evidences
ity.

"I met him by a
started to an enteric
Mystic Athletic club
man.

"When we reached
me to the bar to drink
balls. As he slipped
hees appeared to re
When he had drained
staring vacantly. I
for the drinks. He
paid for them.

"He seemed to co
start and asked me t
eat in the grillroom.
we went into the

The Lady in
"Seated at an ad
small party of wom
woman facing us w
wore a large red hat
cinat Mr. Voorhees
woman in such a fast
her escort might re

"He began to ac
speak incoherently
clapped my hand ove
his words. I realiz
of his mind. He ha
and was not in the

"The persons din
my friend was drun
conversation at the
lost.

"As suddenly as
he regained them.
pay the check," he
waiter and we left. M
self again. He did n
done.

The Mystic
"From the Col
stairs in the hotel
the Mystic Athletic
organization, was hold
We sat in rear row

"Mr. Voorhees w
pretty dancing girl
number. The sight
him insane. He sho
He waved his arms
persons around him
drunk. Near by a
manufacturer of st
reborate the story
strange behavior.

"As soon as the d
stage Mr. Voorhees
We left the hotel to
at Randolph and C
he proposed going
at the Palmer house

The Lens an
"I did not see him
morning. He came
his glasses. One
ordered it mended
afford a new lens.

"A few hours late
left his watch for
Continued on p